Let's Forget Self in This Mighty Common Cause and Fight It Out to the Last

Nippon Times

America and Britain Dig Their Graves, Greater East Asia Builds a Paradise

No. 15,983 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1943 Price 15 Sen

55 U.S. PLANES BLASTED IN CHINA WITHIN 10 DAYS BY NIPPON ARMY AIRMEN

Foe's Main Strength At Kunming Again Wiped Out

KIENOW ALSO BOMBED

Yangtze Shipping Hit as 5 Vessels Sunk; Headquarters at Yunfu Demolished

[Photo on Page 3]

Japanese Army Air Units in China, in the ten days between September 10 and 20, moved ahead of the feverishly working American Air Force in China and shot down a total of 55 of its planes. In conformity with the decision reached at the Quebec conference, the enemy had been making frantic efforts to rebuild its bases in China in order to use them to raid Japan.

Directing their fury against the enemy before it moved to do any damage, the Japanese Army's air arm laid to waste the enemy's air bases on the continent, and as an added feature wiped out hordes of transports on the Yangtze, crippling Chungking's transportation power. Military establishments belonging to the Chungking forces were also wrecked.

Typhonic Raids Made

Starting on September 10, four typhonic raids were carried out on the enemy's first line base of Kienow, rendering the field there completely useless. On September 20, huge formations of Japanese fighters and bombers mass raided Kunming and Nanning. Over Kunming the Japanese planes engaged more than 20 P-40's and P-43's and immediately shot down 18 of them (8 unconfirmed). The bombers in the meantime unloaded their explosives on the 24 large-sized and some small-sized planes lined up on the ground and did away with all of them.

In the last part of July, the enemy had 44 of its planes, corresponding to one-third of the total number of planes it had at that time, knocked down by the Japanese air attacks. Since that time it has been concentrating its efforts and fighting tremendous difficulties to build up its personnel and materials. As the fruit of all its labors it had succeeded in gathering a force of P-43's, P-40's P-38's, B-25's, and B-24's numbering X X planes. Just as it was about ready to move once again into operations the Japanese unleashed their latest annihilation blast.

Enemy Backbone Smashed

The planes the enemy had concentrated at Kunming formed the backbone of the new enemy strength, which means the enemy main strength has again been wiped out. During this ten-day period the Japanese also shot down 13 (3 unconfirmed) enemy planes which raided Japanese-occupied points, such as Hankow. Thus the total enemy loss during the ten-day period reached 55 planes, the record result for a ten-day period on the China continent. In this manner was frustrated the enemy's futile plan to raid Japan, a movement much desired by Roosevelt.

Also during this period, Japanese Army Air Units, including the new Shoki fighters and Donryu bombers, hit Chungking shipping on the Yangtze, sinking one 700-ton vessel, one 400-ton vessel, and one 200-ton vessel, severely damaging and burning one 1,000-ton vessel, and smashing one 400-ton vessel at Patung, 80 kilometers northwest of Ichang, and sinking two 150-ton vessels and numerous other small vessels near Wuchow. This drive wiped out Chungking's remaining transportation strength.

On September 18 too, air units of the Army swooped down upon Yunfu in Kwangtung Province, demolishing the headquarters of the enemy 184th division.

Kienow Often Raided

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, September 21.—Among many bases of the United States air force in China, the Kienow, Nanyung, Wuchow and Nanning airfields are the most important ones either as advance or intermediate bases.

Kienow in Fukien Province has been subjected to frequent bombings by Japanese Army planes. It

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Land Forces Down 7 Raiders at Kulambangra

Enemy Formation of 58 Fighters and Bombers Repulsed; Navy Airmen Blast Foe's Airfields At Guadalcanal, Russell Islands

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 22.—An enemy fighter-bomber formation of 58 planes including Douglas SBD dive-bombers, Grumman TBF, Vought-Sikorsky F4U and others appeared over the Japanese positions on Kulambangra Island during broad daylight on September 19 but the Japanese land forces sprayed the enemy formation with furious anti-aircraft fire and downed seven enemy raiders.

The Japanese suffered only slight damage to land installations.

Guadalcanal, Russell Raided

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, September 22.—Japanese Navy Air Units again blasted the enemy installations on Guadalcanal and Russell Islands of the Solomons Group before daybreak yesterday.

Japanese Air Units that surprise-attacked the three enemy airfields on Guadalcanal Island braved the terrific anti-aircraft fires of the enemy land forces. The Japanese bombed and started fires in nine places. Big explosions were caused in two places and subsequent explosions were heard after the raid with columns of smoke and fire from the conflagrations observed from distant points.

The Japanese loss was two planes that self-blasted themselves.

Meanwhile, another unit of the Imperial Navy "Wild Eagles" simultaneously surprise-raided the enemy airfield on Russell Island and the military installations in the vicinity. The Japanese planes scored direct hits with all their bombs, and after blasting and starting fires in two places, returned to their bases safely.

Enemy Admits Raid

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 21.—Japanese Air Forces bombed the anti-Axis positions on Guadalcanal Island yesterday and inflicted heavy damage, the Anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwest Pacific announced today, according to a report from Melbourne.

Munda, Baracoma Bombed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 21.—Japanese Air Units raided Munda on New Georgia Island at night yesterday, while other Japanese Units simultaneously bombed Baracoma on Vella Lavella Island in several waves and inflicted damage to the anti-Axis forces, the Anti-Axis Headquarters for the Southwest Pacific disclosed today, says a Melbourne report.

BOASTS OF RAIDING JAPAN UNREALIZED

Nothing Comes Out of Chennault's Vaunt That Air Operations 'Are Being Planned'

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, September 21.—In spite of the fact that when Lieutenant-General Claire Chennault, commander of the American Air Force in China, returned to his post in early July he announced proudly that air operations against Japan "are being planned," nothing of the sort has yet been seen. After Chennault returned to China, Lieutenant-General George Stratmeyer, commander of the American Air Force in India and China, also assumed his post, but both have yet to do anything effective.

The ever-watchful Japanese Air Units have been giving the American Air Force in China blow after blow, smashing each of the enemy's advance bases and ever pounding with great results its great rear bases of Chungking and Kunming. With the skies over the whole of the China continent their arena of operations, the Japanese Air Forces are watching the enemy's advance, interpoint, and rear bases, hitting them when necessary, demolishing the enemy's facilities and in other ways always moving ahead of the enemy.

It is to be noted, however, that though its losses have been huge, and it has lost still more trying to make up for its early losses, the enemy still does not give up its hopes to raid Japan proper. The Japanese Air Forces are watching the enemy carefully and will not quit until the last American plane has been wiped out.

Enemy Pilots Inferior

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, September 21.—With the air fighting over the China continent about to become more intense now that the rainy season is ending, it is found that though the number of enemy raids is increasing the fighting spirit of its pilots is declining in inverse ratio. Since the last part of July the enemy has been suffering one staggering blow after another at the hands of the Japanese Air forces.

Having lost most of its power through furious Japanese attacks, the American Air Force in China is trying in a completely desperate manner to prevent its approaching

(Continued on Page 2)

MALICIOUS RUMORS BLASTED BY VATICAN

Stand Is Clarified That Reich Troops Patrolling City Through Arrangement

Special to the Nippon Times

ROME, September 21.—With reference to false reports regarding an alleged German intervention in the Vatican area, the Vatican organ, Osservatore Romano, published a declaration to the effect that many rumors have been spread all over the world regarding the situation in the Vatican City and the status of the Pope after the occupation of Rome by the German forces.

The paper states that on September 13, the attitude of the Vatican to these rumors had been defined. It stressed once again that, although the Germans were patrolling St. Peter's Square and German sentries were posted on the borders of the Vatican state, these military measures had been arranged previously and after an arrangement had been made between the German command and the Governor of the Vatican City.

"On the strength of this agreement a line of demarcation had been fixed which the German authorities pledged themselves and this line had never been crossed," the journal declared.

Pope Not Isolated
Special to the Nippon Times

BUENOS AIRES, September 21.—Informations, given by competent local quarters, disclosed that rumors stating that following the occupation of Rome by the German troops the Pope had been practically isolated is entirely false.

The Nunciature of Buenos Aires announced that messages from the Vatican were received in the usual form and that these telegrams did not disclose anything from what might be concluded that an abnormal situation was prevailing there.

The radio, and the telegraph companies, Transradio and Via Radial, further announced upon request by the press that the connection with Vatican was kept up without disturbance.

In view of this situation El Pueblo writes that the latest news regarding the situation in Vatican City destroyed every vestige of uneasiness on the side of the Catholics.

MANILANS BUSY WITH BIG EVENT ARRIVING SOON

Bustling Activities in Preparation for Historic Day Noted In Telephone Interview

CLEAN ELECTION IS HELD

Laurel, Chairman of Independence Preparatory Body, Most Prominent Figure

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

The animated atmosphere prevailing throughout Manila as well as the lively activities in political circles, resulting from the approach of the glorious day of Philippine independence, were revealed in a conversation which took place over the international telephone between Manila and Japan on September 20.

The lengthy conversation between the Asahi Shimbun's home office in Tokyo and its branch in Manila, on the very day of the opening of the service, follows:

Question: "With the approach of the day of independence, the government officials of the Philippines Executive Commission must be very busy."

Election Is Held

Answer: "On September 20, the election of members to the House of Representatives took place, and as a result 108 were elected representing 46 cities. During the American reign corrupted party politicians used to buy votes but this time, due to the spirit of the Military Administration as well as to the successful enlightenment of the Filipinos through the Kalibapi movement, the election was conducted most quietly and with dignity. With the eradication of the degraded American political structure, self-seeking party men were swept aside and replaced by those whose interest lies in the prosperity of the Philippines.

"The Agricultural and Home Affairs Commissions moved out of the Legislative Building, and now a vigorous atmosphere can be sensed in the area. In the center of the Greater East Asia Road running past the Municipal Government Office, a tall tower is being constructed in celebration. The plan to open a large-scale exhibition, with a display of articles connected with the history of the Philippines, is also under way. Even the carriages traversing the throughfare seem to be imbued with joy.

Q: "Could you tell me about the hopes of the Filipinos for the future, and their feelings toward Japan?"

A: "The exact day of the proclamation of independence is still unknown, but the draft constitution was signed at the preliminary session of the Philippines Independence Preparatory Committee on September 4 and ratified by the General Assembly representing the whole archipelago. The Filipinos, who were for a long time deceived by the vague promises of the United States for independence, are full of hope and joy. At first, when Japan revealed its intention of according independence, the people could not believe it. Now, however, realizing that their long-cherished dream is about to come true, their respect of and faith in Japan has increased two-fold. Political circles particularly are grateful to Japan that the latter could be so generous and considerate as to grant independence while engaged in the midst of a gigantic war.

Must Become Asians

"In view of the fact that for the last 40 years the Filipinos have been influenced by the American pleasure-seeking and superficial mode of life, they must first regain their national traits in order to carry

(Continued on Page 2)

NEW MEASURES TO LIMIT LABOR ARE ANNOUNCED

Affect Employment of All Males Ranging Between 14 to 40 Years Old

WOMEN ALSO INCLUDED

17 Classes of Occupation Designated; Koizumi Submits Plan to Cabinet

Two measures of epochal significance for warring Japan were announced by the Government on Wednesday, one having to do with the limitation of employment of all males between the age of 14 and 40 for work which can be done by women as well; and the other with a grand mobilization of women for the effective development of idle labor resources.

The employment limitation measure will affect 17 designated classes of occupation; namely, office routine, simple cash accounting, errand-going, selling over the counter, peddling, insurance-canvassing, bill-collecting, telephone operating, tickets-handling, conducting, railway-switching, elevator-operating hosting at inns, restaurants and the like, serving at the same, cooking, hair-cutting or hair-dressing and hat or footwear checking at department stores, theaters or restaurants.

The Welfare Ministry on which all administration pertaining to labor and employment devolves had been working out the plan and at the conference of Vice-Ministers on September 13 adopted it.

Koizumi Explains Plan

Accordingly the plan was submitted to the Cabinet on Tuesday, when Welfare Minister Surgeon Lieutenant-General Dr. Chikahiko Koizumi explained the plan in detail and on the basis of the Cabinet decision it was published on Wednesday by the Welfare Ministry.

The designations of the different occupations and the different dates on which the limitation measure is to take effect for each occupation were published in the Official Gazette dated today, in accordance with Article 10 of the Labor Adjustment Ordinance Enforcement Regulations.

The limitation of male employment constitutes the initial invocation of Paragraph 2, Article 8 of the Labor Adjustment Ordinance which was amended in accordance with the Draft Emergency Production Increase Labor Policy adopted by the Cabinet on January 20.

The measure is calculated to assure the most effective use of manpower in conjunction with the industrial adjustment program enforced some time ago. The new source of manpower that will become available through this measure will enable the Government to conscript more eligible males for various important undertakings of the State.

Period of Grace

In order to prevent the dislocation or any severe effect on the existing business enterprises due to the limitation of employment, a period of grace suitable for each occupation is provided, during which the necessary replacement with women or males of under or over the prohibited age can be carried out. The period will also give an employee a chance to make a voluntary change of occupation.

The women's mobilization measure, too, is based on the Draft Emergency Production Increase Labor Policy and is aimed at the liquidation of all idle women labor power. Every woman in a position to work is amenable to it.

The cooperation of district or village associations, neighborhood associations, women's organizations, women's youth organizations and

(Continued on Page 2)

Substitute Wool in America Putting Up Stiff Fight to Dethrone Aussie Product

Domei

LISBON, September 21.—The encroachment of the United States substitute wool industry is casting a dark shadow across Australia's wool industry, according to reports from Canberra, it is revealed here today.

The competition of the "ersatz" wool is causing deep anxiety as the wool industry has been the pillar of Australian wealth for over a century, the report indicates.

Almost overnight this substitute industry, which is capitalized on a huge scale, is challenging the real article. The "ersatz" product, it is claimed, is more durable, warmer and superior in anti-humidity qualities. Furthermore, it has low production costs and can afford large expenditure on publicity, supplanting Australia's biggest industry.

It is said, that for immediate post-war protection against this threat, Australia wants a three years continuation of British Government controlled contract. However, many big wool dealers fear that Britain would not be in a position to do it after the war nor would she be in the mood to subsidize Australia's wool production.

TOJO ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR ALL-OUT BOLSTERING OF INTERNAL STRUCTURE

Board of Information Outlines Measures That Will Be Taken

OF SWEEPING NATURE

Speedy Increase of Arms Production, Especially Aircraft, Emphasized

Measures that will be taken by the Government to strengthen further the country's internal structure and thereby completely attain the object of the war were outlined by the Board of Information in a statement issued at 7:30 p.m. on Wednesday.

The announcement follows:

"Since the beginning of the war, the Government have enforced various measures necessary to the prosecution of war but in view of the present situation both at home and abroad the Government intend, in conformance with the extensive and vigorous military operations, further to strengthen the internal structure by carrying out the following measures and thereby completely attain the object of the war.

Measures to Strengthen the Internal Structure

"1. The objects of the strengthening of the internal structure are:

A. To make the entire people, regardless of their status, always conscious of the true meaning of the war and fully aware that the present war is an undertaking of not an inconsiderable magnitude, leading them undauntedly to manifest further their genuine spirit of loyalty and service to the State with an increasingly firm faith in sure victory.

B. To devote the total strength of the nation to the speedy increase of munitions production, especially the expansion of air power.

C. To establish the absolute self-sufficiency of foodstuffs as between Japan and Manchoukuo.

D. To strengthen thoroughly the position of internal defense.

"2. The methods especially to be taken for strengthening the internal structure are as follows:

A. To make the management of administrative affairs conform with the requirements of decisive warfare. For this purpose the following will be carried out:

(1). The thorough speeding up of the execution of official business.

(2). The transfer as much as possible of the business of central government organs to local governments and, at the same time, the simplification and the expediting of local administration and also the strengthening of the functions of the regional administrative councils.

(3) The thorough simplification of the budget.

(4) The thorough simplification of government business, especially the readjustment of matters pertaining to permits and in particular the abolition of the system of supervision of books and papers of important enterprises, the simplification of the system of supervision and the abolition of administrative business not essential to the conduct of decisive warfare.

(5) The adjustment and thorough simplification of the administrative structure and, at the same time, the establishment of a structure of administration consonant with decisive warfare.

(6) The radical enhancement of the efficiency of the establishment and facilities of organs of enterprise under the Government as well as that of their personnel.

(7) In connection with the foregoing measures, the extensive reduction of official personnel.

(8) The unification of the systems of issuing contracts of the fighting services for important productions.

(9) The enhancement of official discipline and the taking of measures necessary therefore.

(10) The conformance of the conduct of the business of government organs with the requirements of decisive warfare.

Note: Strict observance of time regulations, the abolition of the system of half-day work on Saturdays, the carrying on of the functions of government organs without interruption irrespective

(Continued on Page 2)

Speaks to Nation

Prime Minister Hideki Tojo

CURTIN GOVERNMENT SWORN INTO OFFICE

Sydney Newspapers Attack Personnel of Cabinet as Being Weak

Domei

LISBON, September 21.—The second Curtin Government was sworn in Monday at Canberra, according to reports received here today. With only minor changes, the Curtin Government remained the same as before the war.

After Doctor Herbert Evatt, Minister for External Affairs, refused to nominate himself, Francis Forde, Minister of the Army, was reelected deputy leader of the Labor Party and Deputy Premier.

The cabinet includes John Curtin, Prime Minister; Francis Forde, Minister of the Army; J. B. Chifley, Treasurer; Herbert Evatt, Attorney General and concurrently Minister for External Affairs; John Beaseley, Minister of Supply; Norman J. Oswald Makin, Minister of the Navy; A. S. Drakeford, Minister of Air and Civil Aviation; John O. Dedman, Minister of War Organization and Industry. All these men were on the previous Curtin war cabinet. The rest of the members of the Cabinet are representatives of different labor groups including mostly Curtin supporters.

Commenting on the new Cabinet the Morning Herald of Sydney said editorially, "The success of the first Curtin Government as a whole could not obscure individual failures and weaknesses of its personnel." The editorial described Forde's confirmation as deputy leader as a reward for long and local service, but asserted, "he has not the stuff that acting prime ministers are made of."

The Telegraph of Sydney declared, "Several notably undistinguished ministers were returned to power." The paper added that the Labor Party's greatest weakness is "to find places for exceptional men. Unfortunately the rigid conservatism of the Labor Party now becomes a national weakness because in its caucus, the party decided to entrust Australia's affairs in the coming difficult years to ministers of very ordinary talents."

"Curtin can stiffen his government by using some younger and brighter minds as parliamentary undersecretaries to assist the various ministers," the Telegraph concluded.

Council Approves Treaty

The Japan-Burma Treaty, which was recently concluded, was unanimously approved by the Privy Council at its plenary session on Wednesday. The Government was represented at the session by Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Eiichi Moriyama, Director-General of the Board of Legislation, and others.

Administrative Machinery to Be Placed on Decisive War Basis

SPEAKS OVER RADIO

Prime Minister Stresses Every Ounce of Energy Must Be Used to Win War

Placing of the administrative machinery on a decisive war basis, thorough undertaking of national mobilization, all-out strengthening of national defense and adjustment and renovation of the various non-governmental organizations, control institutions and control companies are the main points of the Government policy to be pursued with renewed vigor for the purpose of attaining the object of the war, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo said in his speech entitled "To Officials and the People" which was broadcast on a nation-wide hookup Wednesday evening.

In prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia, the Prime Minister said, "we the 100,000,000 people of this country have ever maintained the conviction of unfailing victory and we have renewed our determination to fight through and win through to the end. Naturally, in order to win a war of this magnitude we cannot hope to arrive at our goal without making the necessary sacrifice and unusual exertions. As expected, the United States and Britain are attempting to overwhelm our country in short order regardless of sacrifice in men or materials and are counter-attacking from every direction. The war situation is daily growing more and more tense. The time has now come for all of us 100,000,000 people of this country to renew our resolve to concentrate every ounce of our energy on the task of winning the war, in our occupations and even in matters of our private life."

Daring Reforms Planned

Accordingly, General Tojo continued, the Government has undertaken to effect daring reforms in State administration, to tighten the relationship between the High Command and the Government, to exercise vigorous and magnificent war leadership, to develop swift and effective diplomacy and to strengthen the various structures at home, so that the fighting strength of the nation may be rapidly and epochally increased. What the Government is now aiming at for the sake of strengthening the nation's internal structures is to concentrate the moral strength of the people on the one task of increasing the production of munitions, especially a phenomenal expansion in our aerial fighting strength, by sheer force of our indomitable spirit and unmatchable loyalty. An absolute state of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs on the combined basis of Japan and Manchoukuo is to be achieved and thorough strengthening of our national defense effected without fail.

The gist of the Prime Minister's speech follows:

In order to attain these aims, the Government is now about to adopt the following measures:

The first is to place the administrative machinery on a decisive war basis. Each Government office, for this purpose, must exercise a thorough search of heart to see whether there is nothing that can be improved or altered to achieve the end in view. Officials themselves must undertake to make the necessary changes and improvements without being prompted from the outside and to discharge their duties without being hampered by extraneous considerations. The Government toward that end has decided to abbreviate all superfluous procedures or routine and to liquidate any such establishments as are unnecessary for strengthening our fighting power. Red tape has been cut and a large-scale retrenchment in personnel carried out. It has been decided to establish a decisive war system capable of swift and appropriate administrative operations through simplicity and strength of structure.

The second is to make the national mobilization thoroughgoing. The Government has seen it necessary to make the national mobiliza-

(Continued on Page 2)

TOJO ANNOUNCES NEW STRUCTURE

(Continued from Page 1)

tion thoroughgoing in order to cope with the present war situation, to increase and strengthen the fighting power on the foremost front, and to bring about a phenomenal expansion of production in compliance with the strategical demands. To realize this, the Government has taken urgent measures with regard to various affairs with particular reference to the mobilization of school students. The step taken in this connection is really epochal. Complying with the enthusiastic desire of students to sacrifice themselves for the cause of the State the Government has decided on a policy of allowing them to participate direct in the prosecution of war. Of course, the Government will leave no stone unturned in the maintenance or education in the physical and technological domains, which are directly necessary for the war prosecution.

The third point is that of strengthening in thoroughgoing manner the domestic defense structure.

Air Defense Stressed

It is in the nature of things that today everything should be done to see that nothing desirable is left undone in the defense of the country in which the chief stress is put on the air defense, specially the defense of the Capital and important cities. In order to achieve the end it is necessary to carry out necessary adjustments in the Government offices and factories and buildings and to adopt thoroughgoing measures like the reduction of unnecessary personnel.

From this point of view the Government acknowledged the need of Government offices taking the initiative in practising what is necessary and decided to transfer the business of Government factories to factories in the provinces and abolish the former factories, carry out an adjustment of various Government institutions and schools, and move to the provinces those Government offices whose continued existence in the Capital and important cities under the decisive war is not considered necessary.

There is a point which I wish to stress particularly at this juncture. That is that the Government is going to act positively and quickly on the matter of moving Government institutions and others in the Capital to the provinces because of its desire not to leave anything undone in the matter of defending the Capital, that seat of the Imperial Palace. I expect that the people will grasp the policy for strengthening in a thoroughgoing manner the domestic defense structure, will be glad to tively toward the prosecution of war.

The fourth point is that of carrying out adjustments in various outer-block organizations, control organs, control companies in the second-line field, and at the same time effecting drastic reforms in their business by the standards applied to Government offices, and reducing their personnel.

To Bolster Transportation

The fifth point is that of strengthening sea and land transportation as a unit and simplifying in a thoroughgoing manner the price and delivery systems, thereby making a clean sweep of all existing evils and making a phenomenal contribution toward the increase and strengthening of fighting power.

Today, when the war has entered on the truly decisive stage, it is my hope that each and every one of the 100,000,000 people, whether in the Government service or not, will take up a battle position and forge ahead single-minded toward complete victory.

The counter-offensive of America and Britain is increasing in severity every day, and the future of the war situation is going to be full of difficulty.

But under our glorious national polity the war of justice is bound to end in victory. The war to defeat the unjust and to make justice prevail is bound to end in victory. In the present sacred war which the Empire entered in order to eradicate the causes of trouble in East Asia, and establish the lasting peace of East Asia, thereby preserving the glory of the Empire, the Empire is sure to be crowned with the laurels of victory. In view of what has happened since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and taking a long-range view of the general trend of our offensive and defensive and that of the enemies, we are more strongly confirmed in our belief of certain victory. So long as the Government, taking advantage of the present stage of the war situation, is going to put aside all considerations of the circumstances of the past and make a new start, if the measures mentioned above are carried out vigorously and swiftly and if the officials and people cooperate in the spirit of self-effacing devotion in service to the State, only victory will lie before us.

Clarifies Resolution

I hereby make clear the Government's resolution and vow that working with the officials and people and with a conviction of certain victory, I will fight it out and win it through with a burning fighting spirit and set the Imperial mind at rest.

In conclusion, I wish to take this occasion to offer my congratulations to Germany which in close cooperation with the Japanese Empire is realizing brilliant exploits, and our other Allies in Europe for their healthy development and also to express my profound respect and gratitude to Manchoukuo, the Republic of China, Thailand, Burma and various nations in Greater East Asia, for their cooperation being given to the Japanese Empire for the achievement of their common objective and to pray for their rise and development at the same time.

New Measures To Limit Labor Are Announced

(Continued from Page 1)

the like are to be sought to assure the effective operation of the program.

Aircraft plants or offices and other quarters where much labor power is at present required or important industries in which replacement with female labor is needed to fill in the gap left by the limitation of male employment are to receive this new supply of labor power on the priorities basis.

Serving 1 to 2 Years

A noteworthy feature of the program is the proposed organization of a Volunteer Women's Labor Service Corps, tentatively called the Joshi Kinro Teishin Tai in which unmarried girls are to serve from one to two years.

Another feature is the fact that the new measure will afford an opportunity for solving the various problems related to the management of female labor in the heavy industries, a field in which management methods have been rather backward compared with the light, or especially textile industries, which have a background of much longer experience with female labor.

A statement was issued by the Welfare Ministry on Wednesday explaining that every means would be taken to assure the smooth working of the employment limitation measure. The national employment guidance offices throughout the country will be instructed to inquire carefully into the pecuniary and other circumstances of the workers affected and to help them to secure occupations into the appropriate fields of wartime national economy.

In regard to jobs which cannot be changed under any circumstances, the authorities will permit the workers to remain in their present occupations. Also, exemptions will be provided in the maximum wage system to protect the interests of the job-changers. Employers, of course, will not be required to change their businesses.

The statement hoped that employers would show full understanding of the new measure and to replace their male employees between the age of 14 and 40 with women or men of over 40 years of age, so that all eligible males may be employed in the industries important for increasing the fighting strength of the nation.

In regard to the rules in detail for actual enforcement of the new measures, the Ministries in charge will speedily draw up the texts to be submitted to the Cabinet within one week for immediate enforcement.

FOOD SHORTAGE GROWS

Australian Ration System Shown Slow and Inadequate

Domei

LISBON, September 21.—Existence of an acute shortage of various foodstuffs in Australia was reported from Canberra, it is revealed here today.

The first bars of chocolate in two years were received in Northern Queensland towns this week. The report added that the news of the arrival spread rapidly and the people formed long queues in the streets and waited hours for the small ration allowed each person.

RITES FOR NAGATA HELD

Governor Odachi Reads Condolence Message at Services

Funeral services for Hidejiro Nagata, adviser to the Military Administration and a member of the House of Peers, were solemnized on Wednesday at the Aoyama Funeral Hall, Count Hideo Kodama, chairman of the funeral committee, presiding.

The Hall was bedecked with a large number of floral wreaths contributed from various quarters. Governo rShigeo Odachi of Tokyo Metropolis and others read messages of condolences.

Cabinet Meets Today

The regular Cabinet meeting on Friday was advanced to today as the Autumnal Equinox, a national holiday, falls on Friday.

INFORMATION BODY OUTLINES SCHEME

(Continued from Page 1)

of day or night or holiday.

Mobilization of People

B. The thorough mobilization of the people. For this purpose the following measures will be effected:

(1) The suspension of the system of postponement of conscription generally and establishment of a system of postponing enlistment for students in the technical branches of learning.

The adjustment and expansion of technical institutions of learning and, at the same time, the amalgamation and readjustment of universities and colleges in the law and liberal arts branches.

The maintenance of an adequate force of teachers necessary to general education and also in this connection to take measures to obtain from a wide field talent for employment therein.

(2) The universal extension of the scope of conscription and the abolition of exceptional cases other than those engaged in special technical fields.

(3) The strengthening of the mobilization of women.

(4) The speedy and adequate coordination of the distribution of labor.

(5) The abolition of the system of retirement and the restriction on age in all occupational fields and the effective employment of aged persons.

(6) The personnel made available by the readjustment made in government organs and others in accordance with (8) and (9) of Item 2 will all be enabled to participate in the prosecution of the war under a comprehensive scheme.

(7) The continued postponement of the eight-year system of compulsory education.

C. The following methods will be adopted to strengthen thoroughly the internal defense:

(1) The unified management of administration pertaining to internal defense.

(2) The utmost strengthening of aerial defense in nationally important areas, militarily important establishments, factories and mines.

(3) The necessary readjustment of government buildings, factories and dwellings in the capital and other important cities in order to perfect their defense in these centers.

For this purpose the government organs will take the initiative to carry out the necessary measures.

For particulars see the addendum.

Necessary adjustment of public bodies, various subsidiary organizations, control organs and control corporations in conformity with government organs.

(4) In connection with (3) the speedy formulation and enforcement of a comprehensive scheme of dispersion to other localities of government offices, other organs and their personnel.

(5) The expediting of the readjustment of civilian enterprises and the readjusment in conformity with that of government organs of dwellings and shops in the capital and other important cities.

D. The enforcement of various measures with a view to making clearer the national character of important enterprises in their management and establishing a system of responsibility for production.

E. The integration and strengthening of land and sea transportation.

Savings Encouraged

F. The further strengthening of the system of taxation and national savings with a view to concentrating funds for fighting purposes and thus to obtain the maximum results.

G. The thorough simplification of the systems of price and distribution.

H. The readjustment of various subsidiary organizations in conformity with that of government organs and the thorough renovation in the management of their business.

I. The thorough readjustment of such secondary aspects of production as control organs and control corporations, the thorough renovation of their business and activities in conformity with that of government organs and the reduction of their personnel.

ADDENDUM

Detailed Measures of Government Organs Concerning the Defense of the Capital and Important Cities

1. The business of government-owned factories will be transferred to factories in other localities and the former will be abolished.

2. In pursuance of the measure B. (1) the readjustment of school buildings will be effected.

3. The readjustment of government buildings in accordance with the thorough simplification of government business.

4. The removal of various government establishments, the location of which is not necessary in the capital and important cities, to other localities and the readjustment of these establishments.

"In this connection the redistribution and dispersion of the various government buildings will be undertaken, concentrating government business in those with satisfactory air defense facilities and abandoning those which are vulnerable."

Manilans Busy With Big Event Arriving Soon

(Continued from Page 1)

through the sacred mission of a Greater East Asia in cooperation with other Asiatic peoples. Now, confronted with the undeniable fact of the approaching independence of the Philippines, America is making desperate attempts to obstruct the steady march of the Filipinos toward their goal. Making full use of the broadcasting facilities, President Roosevelt, and also ex-President of the Philippines, Manuel L. Quezon, are busily sending out anti-Japanese propaganda to the Philippines. No Filipino will be deceived by the President's outworn promise for independence after the war. It is necessary, however, at this crucial juncture for the leaders to gain the hearts of their 18,000,000 countrymen and to further bolster their awakened consciousness as Asiatics."

Q: "I would like to know the latest situation as regards the Filipino leaders."

A: "Dr. Joseph Laurel, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for Independence, is the most prominent figure today. He resembles somewhat the late Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Prime Minister of Japan. He is deeply imbued with the unflinching spirit of the Asiatic. To him the words of Kusunoki Masashige, 'Service to the nation through seven deaths,' are quite familiar, as from earlier days he preached to his people the urgency of restoring the Asiatic spirit. On the occasion of the recent ratification of the draft constitution by the General Assembly, he delivered an eloquent address of one and a half hours to the representatives. Immediately after, without a sign of fatigue, he addressed the 1,000,000 gathered outside the Legislative Building. He was scheduled to speak over the international telephone this morning, but as he is unable to speak the Japanese language he sends the following message: 'With the opening of the telephone service between Japan and the Philippines, I feel strongly the further tightening of the relations between our two countries. On this occasion I should like to express the gratitude and the resolution of the Filipinos to spare no efforts in their cooperation with Japan in constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. I should like to express the firm determination, on behalf of my countrymen, to do our utmost to return Japan's magnanimous support and friendship unstintedly extended to the Philippines.' He has further requested that a message be given to his son, now studying in Japan, to learn the Japanese spirit to the full and to return to the Philippines as a competent and well-qualified leader."

"With regard to Chairman of the Executive Commission, Jorge B. Vargas, he has devoted himself to guiding and coaching his people ever since the founding of the Japanese Military Administration. At the he recent General Assembly, Dr. Laurel praised the Chairman as the greatest patriot in the Philippines since the outbreak of the current war. His words of praise were responded to by thundering hand-clappings, attesting to the popularity of Mr. Vargas. It is generally known that every evening he hurries to the Philippine Club with a tennis racket under his arm.

"Director-General of the Kalibapi, Benigno X. Aquino, is a busy man occupying a post which can be compared to that of the Director-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association in Japan. It is reported that every day he is so pressed with business matters that he does not return home before midnight. He acted as Chairman of the General Assembly which ratified the draft constitution. He is a well-built and self-composed man. At present he is busy giving guidance to local offices of the Kalibapi.

"Clare M. Recto, Commissioner of Health and Public Welfare, is busy in propagating the Japanese language and in founding a new educational system. He recently established the Japanese Language Propagation Society. Being an authority on constitutional matters, he acted as Chairman at the Constitutional Convention of the Commenwealth of the Philippines. With his thorough knowledge, he was able to give concise answers to all kinds of interpellations at the recent session of the General Assembly.

"Manuel Roxas, member of the Independence Preparatory Committee, who was ill for some time, has almost recovered and is occasionally seen at mass rallies, leaning on his favorite stick and wearing dark glasses. His appearances in public are greeted with loud hand-clappings mingled with shouts of 'Roxas, Roxas,' bearing testimony to his popularity."

Poet Kodama Succumbs

Kagai Kodama, poet, passed away at 8:58 p.m. on Monday at the age of 70. He is remembered for the composition of the lyrics, Shirakumo Nabiku, the song of Meiji University and so forth.

55 ENEMY PLANES BLASTED IN CHINA

(Continued from Page 1)

is the foremost advance base for the American air force in its attempt to air raid Japan. Kienow airfield has been frequently bombed by Japanese planes. As the result of four successive raids during the period from the night of September 10 and 19, the airfield was destroyed beyond use.

Nanyung is a city located in the northern district of Kwangtung Province and is an important point militarily and economically. The American air force is using Nanyung as its interior base.

Wuchow is situated along the Si River in the eastern frontier border of Kwangsi Province and is connected with Kweilin in the same province.

Nanning is located in the center of Kwangsi Province. The city was occupied by the Japanese Forces in November, 1939, but the Japanese withdrew from it the following year.

Main Base at Kunming

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE, September 21.—Kunming, where the Japanese Army Air Force on Monday shot down 18 fighters and blew up 24 large-sized planes and some smaller planes on the ground, is the main base of the American air force in China and also the headquarters of Lieutenant-General Claire Chennault, Commander of the American Air Force in China.

In the outskirts of the city are two large airfields, and a large number of smaller ones in the surrounding area, including those at Mengtzu, Yangchieh, Lufeng, Yangling, Yunnanyi, Hsiangyun, Lunan and Nanning. These surrounding bases were used as intermediate bases in the enemy's raids on Burma and French Indo-China.

The recent Japanese raid not only did away with or damaged more than 32 enemy planes, but it also inflicted terrific damage on the enemy's stronghold base of Kunming. In that raid, which was carried out on Monday, huge formations of Japanese fighters and bombers roared over the south airfield at Kunming shooting down 18 (eight unconfirmed) of the 20 to 30 enemy planes which challenged them and blasted 24 large-sized planes as well as some smaller ones which were on the ground. The airfield facilities on the north side of the field were set on fire and demolished.

The south airfield is the biggest one at Kunming. The field is built adjacent to the Air Academy and is 1,600 meters square. There are four runways with the longest extending two thousand and several hundred meters. The enemy was working to complete this runway and it is believed to have been finished. In the preceding raid on Kunming carried out of April 8, Chennault was away, and it was reported that his deputy, Brigadier-General Edgar Blane, was wounded in that raid.

KIDDIES HEAR MOMOTARO

Indonesians Thrilled by Story of Japanese Boy-Hero

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 21.—The gallant adventures of the legendary "Momotaro," intrepid boy-hero of one of the most famous of all Japanese folk tales, thrilled Indonesian children of the Taman Siswa School in Djogjakarta today when Joji Tsubota, a well-known Japanese author of children's stories, on visit to the school vividly related the favorite story of the Japanese children.

After watching the eager attention given by the Indonesian children as he unfolded the details of the story, Mr. Tsubota told newspapermen that he had found many points of similarity between the Japanese and Indonesian children. He said this was especially noticeable in children's games and plays which were performed for his benefit.

CALUMPIT BRIDGE OPENING

Filipinos, Japanese Attending Ceremony at Malolos

Domei

MANILA, September 22.—The dedication ceremony for the reconstructed Calumpit Bridge previously destroyed by the retreating U.S.A.F.F.E. early last year will be held on October 2, at Malolos in Bulacan Province. The bridge is constructed with steel and concrete and has a span of more than 300 meters.

Ranking officials from the Department of Public Works and Communications and the Japanese Army authorities have been invited to attend the inaugural program.

Graduation Exercises Held

The graduation ceremony of Tokyo University of Technology was held at Okayama, Meguro-ku, on Wednesday. Dr. Hideji Yagi, President, read a congratulatory message to the 296 graduates.

MANCHOUKUO TO INCREASE PRODUCTION OF ALUMINUM

Large-Scale Plan Discussed With Japanese Businessmen To Boost Industry

Domei

HSINKING, September 21.—Tatsunosuke Takasaki, President of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation, returned here today after conferring with interested parties in Japan on plans for increasing aluminum production in Manchoukuo.

In an interview he declared, "The Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation had its own plan regarding the increasing of production of aluminum and Japan had its own plan on the same problem. We discussed the matter thoroughly and reached an understanding on a new plan, the scale of which was undreamed of at the time the second five-year plan was drafted.

"Because Manchoukuo is self-sufficient in aluminite and electrical power, as well as coal, she shoulders the heavy responsibility of increasing aluminum production in East Asia. Her part in the new plan is to increase production of aluminum and to construct factories manufacturing light metals and aluminum plates essential in the airplane industry. For the latter task, tentative plans calling for the introduction of Japanese capital and technique have been decided, but I believe that it will take some time before the construction work begins.

"We have already achieved great success in the disposal of low-grade ore from which alumina is obtained and we hope that the investment of Japanese capital will enhance materially the aluminum production in Manchoukuo."

ATJEHENS SCORE ENEMIES

Want to Crush Dutch Who Killed Their Fathers

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 21.—"Atjehens in Java are fully determined to crush the British, Dutch and the Americans, especially the Dutch because it was the Dutch who murdered our fathers," declared Atjehen leaders here today.

Atjehens here hailed with great joy the message of sympathy received from the Japanese at the recent Atjehens rally in Kotaredjawa. The gathering pledged whole-hearted cooperation with Japan in the successful consummation of the current War of Greater East Asia.

Italian Admiral Flees

Domei

ZURICH, September 20.—Admiral Count Paolo Thaon de Revel of the Italian navy threw in his lot with the Badoglio regime and fled to Sicily, it is learned today from a Chiasso report. Revel served as a commander of the Italian navy during the World War I, and with the birth of the Badoglio regime was appointed President of the Italian Senate.

Boasts of Raiding Japan Unrealized

(Continued from Page 1)

breakdown. Whereas before August, the enemy seemed terrorized by the Japanese operations which moved ahead of the enemy and always fell back on its tactics of avoiding battle, only occasionally moving in guerrilla-like counter-attacks, after the coming of August and the latter part of that month, it finally went into a real position for counter-offensive, brought about through desperate efforts to increase its personnel and planes.

Thus about that time it started to carry out persistent raids on the Wuhan area, Canton, Hongkong and northern French Indo-China. With the advent of September, the number of enemy raids increased at a rapid tempo, its tactics moved out of the guerrilla class, and it began actively to seek to work its way through the openings in the Japanese ground-air defenses to inflict damage on the Japanese military strength.

These enemy raids, however, were just what the Japanese wanted. Each time the enemy moves it is forced to pay a high toll. Perhaps because of panic or of inferior technique the bombs which the enemy drops merely kill or wound innocent native inhabitants. The enemy is failing completely in its attempt to demolish or damage Japanese establishments.

In inverse ratio to the increasing number of enemy raids, these attacks have become more of a passive nature, with the former reckless courage no longer seen. This, it is believed, is indicative of the rapid decline in enemy fighting spirit. Where the enemy high command is ordering more and more raids because of its desire to recover its honor, the enemy pilots through experience are learning of the superiority of the Japanese planes and airmen and their spirit of attack, so that when they go on a raid they have not much of their reckless fighting spirit left. They move out only because they are ordered to do so, and once they meet up with any Japanese plane they turn tail and flee.

Particularly cowardly are the pilots of the P-40's. It is the normal behavior for them now to dive into a cloud immediately upon meeting a Japanese fighter and then attempt to flee. An extreme case occurred in a recent enemy raid on the Canton area. In that raid an enemy fighter pursued by a Japanese fighter dove under the belly of one of its bombers and would not come out from that protection, causing the Japanese to wonder whether American fighters are there to protect bombers or the bombers to protect fighters.

Through Japanese attacks and Japanese action in meeting enemy raids, the enemy is losing not only planes but also men. And even though some enemy planes manage to limp back to their bases after narrowly escaping being shot down, they without doubt would have sustained many hits, with the result that the enemy dead certainly reaches a high figure. It is not hard to imagine that a serious problem with the enemy is how to replace men as well as planes, and this loss in personnel without doubt must be propelling the decline in spirit of the remaining enemy airmen.

By desperate replenishment operations from India the enemy is maintaining a level of XXX fighters and bombers. Particularly, air transportation between Australia and India is apparently being realized, with the result that the enemy will probably attempt to send more men and materials over this route.

However in the matter of gasoline the enemy seems to be having trouble.

In keeping with the counter-offensive in the Pacific shouted by the enemy at the Quebec conference, the enemy's movements are getting increasingly more serious. Against this, however, the Japanese Air Forces are always moving ahead of the enemy, with the huge offensive to destroy the American air force becoming more intensified under a vast plan.

JAVANESE PAPER SEES VICTORY FOR ASIATICS

Bases Opinion as Current War Calls for Liberation From Western Imperialism

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 21.—The Indonesian people's conviction of final victory of the Asiatics will never be shaken, Sinar Matahari asserted in an editorial this morning.

The conviction according to the paper, is based on two points:

1. Consciousness of the fact that this war is a holy struggle in order to liberate Asiatics from the Western imperialistic exploitation and to construct a Co-Prosperity Sphere in East Asia.

2. The Asiatics' spirit of self-sacrifice for the defense of their fatherland, which is far more vigorous than the Anglo-Americans' as is clearly shown by the huge pile of petitions to authorities to form an Indonesian Defense Corps.

The revival of the martial spirit of Indonesians has a momentous meaning in the present stage of hostilities, the journal declared.

NEW MARINE ROUTES ASKED

Matson Lines Asks for Permit to Set Up Lines to Hawaii

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 21.—William Roth, president of the Matson Navigation Company, has applied to the Civil Aviation Board for sanction of the establishment of marine routes which will tie the major ports on the Pacific coast of the United States with Hawaii, a report from Washington disclosed.

The proposed route is to be in four laps, connecting Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Honolulu.

The Matson Lines is a large navigation firm that was engaged in an extensive maritime enterprise in the Pacific prior to the War.

"Japanese Action Spells Construction
Enemy Action Self-Destruction"

MITSUI LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
Muromachi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo

BRANCH OFFICES:
Tokyo, Otaru, Sendai, Niigata, Kanazawa, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Takamatsu, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Mukden.

CHINESE TAX LAWS HAILED BY JOURNAL

Transfer of Taxation to Nanking Enhances Cooperation With Japan

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 21.—The completion of the arrangements, by which the National Government of China will assume full authority over taxation of Japanese nationals in China, was hailed by the Central China Daily News, which editorially stated today that this epoch-making measure does not only serve to strengthen considerably the National Government of China, but enhance the spirit of cooperation between the two Asiatic nations.

The Japanese nationals in this country will naturally meet some inconvenience one way or the other as they have to become acquainted with the Chinese code of law, but their willingness to take up themselves these inconveniences further convince the Chinese of their immutable determination to help China to become a truly independent nation at all cost, the paper said.

Comparing the sincerity of Japan toward China with the chicanery Anglo-Americans before the outbreak of the present war, the paper declared that the insistent outcry of the Chinese people begging the Anglo-American aggressors to release their clutches on China fell on deaf ears, while Japan on its part expressed its intention of restoring China's sovereignty and integrity by voluntarily returning her concessions and abolishing extrality in China.

"The Chinese people are the most practical people in the world and as such, they cannot be expected to be taken in by lip service or pettifogging as the Anglo-Americans are doing with Chungking," the journal asserted.

"The generous move of Japan undoubtedly will win over to the peace movement a large number of Chungking adherents as they cannot possibly fail to understand the intentions of friendly nations which are intent on helping China to become independent by every and all means."

CHINESE JOURNAL LAUDS JAPAN'S AIR STRENGTH

Nippon Airmen's Superiority Responsible for Victories, Says Central Daily News

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 21.—On the occasion of Japan's fourth Aviation Day, the Central Daily News, a leading Chinese language paper, editorially declared today that Japan's air superiority in the War of Greater East Asia is unbeatable and her invincible air force is responsible for the continuous success of Japan in the current war.

The paper appealed to the Chinese people to develop air strength to Japan's level so that Japan and China hand in hand, may soon crush their common foe—Britain and the United States.

"If Chinese fliers wish to become worthy warriors, they must follow the shining example set by Japanese fighters in this war, whose courage has become world-renown," the Central Daily News added.

HAILS COUNCIL MEMBERS

Selection of Javanese to Posts Enhances Welfare of People

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 20.—Acclaiming the appointment of 23 members of the Central Council by the authorities, Soeara Asia editorially emphasized that almost all of them are able leaders who formerly carried out activities for the sake of of the people and are respected by them although they were persecuted by the Dutch regime.

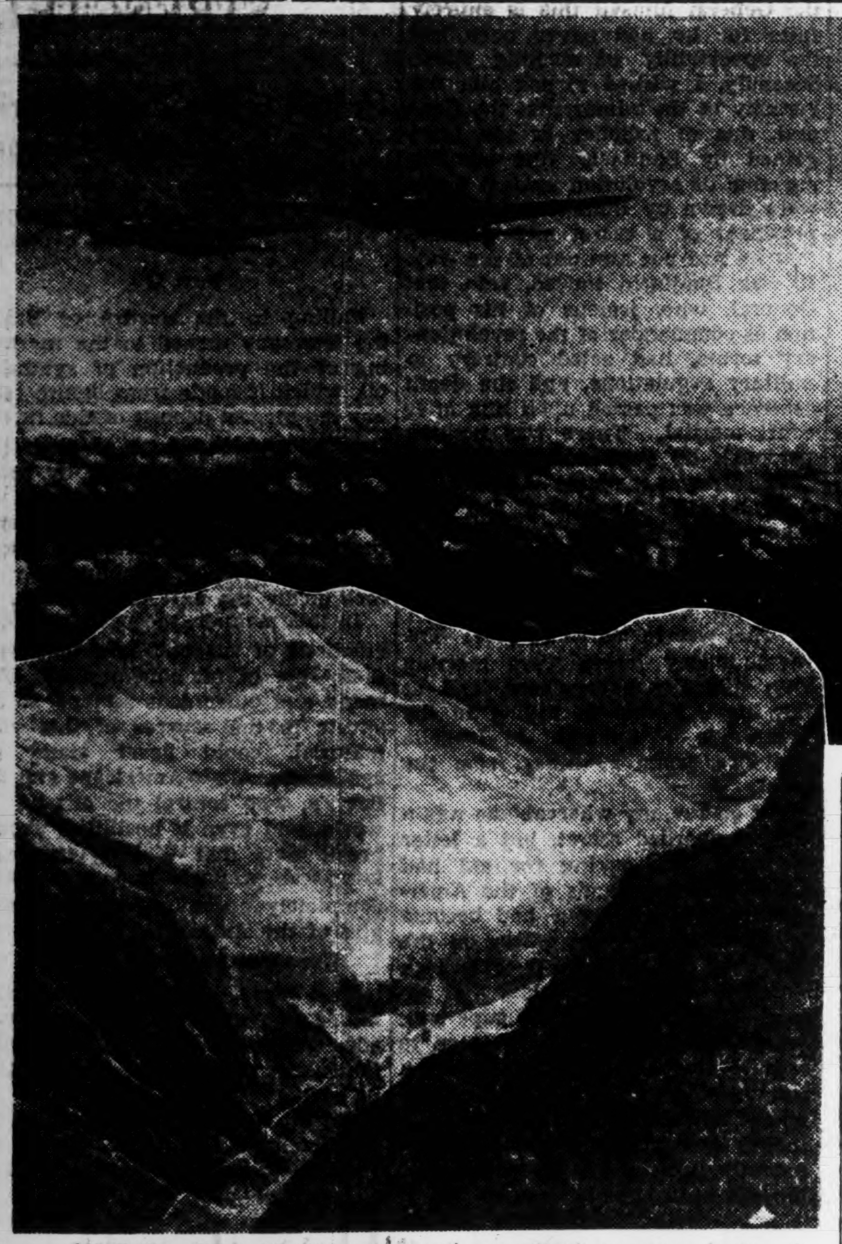
Declaring that this clearly shows the guiding principle in the administration for the welfare of the people, the paper asserted that rapid progress in every aspect will certainly be attained and the people will march forward hand-in-hand with other Asiatic races.

Asks Iranians to Unite

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 21.—King Riza Khan Pahlevi of Iran explained that the internal dissension in Iran is caused by the lack of strength in the Cabinet and the rampancy of corruption among the civil leaders, and requested the unity and solidarity of the Iranian subjects today, on the third anniversary of his accession to the Throne, says a report from Teheran.

Undaunted Nippon Army 'Wild Eagles'



Even the steep narrow gorges of the upper Yangtze River are no longer safe hiding places for Chungking vessels for the dauntless airmen of the Imperial Army Air Forces in China make daring diving attacks on them with the wings of their planes sometimes just about skimming the canyon walls. The top photograph shows a number of crack Japanese planes winging their way over the clouds in a sortie against enemy shipping in the gorge of the Yangtze-kiang shown in the bottom photograph. (By Courtesy of the War Ministry).

Vital Routes of Transport Being Built in New Guinea

Men of Engineering Corps Carry on Task of Making Roads in Spite of Foe Bombings, Torturing Insects and Continual Rains

Domei

ON THE NEW GUINEA FRONT.—Undaunted by the numerous obstacles that beset their paths, Japanese Forces stationed on New Guinea are wielding their axes and saws to good effect, for the purpose of building vital routes for transportation purposes.

Harassed by enemy bombings, tortured by mosquitoes and other venomous insects and drenched by downpours, these hardy men are carrying on the task of constructing "the road to victory."

Commander Shinichi Yanagawa expressed the determination of his men in the following two poems which read: "No matter how dangerous our tasks may be, we will discharge our duties to the full"; "Fully will we realize our mission when heavier our tasks become."

Concerning the hardships that are daily being endured by the Engineering Corps, Commander Yanagawa declared: "New Guinea is the second largest island in the world and its area is twice that of Japan Proper. At first it cost us untold labors just to clear a little space but now as we are getting more used to the work, we are accomplishing what seemed impossible at the outset. The spiritual power of the Japanese Forces will conquer any obstacles and setbacks. Our greatest enemy is the heavy downpours that we have to contend with. It pours day after day without interval. From XX month to XX month we did not get even a glimpse of the sun."

Living Quarters Submerged

The Commander continued: "Our living quarters, being a temporary affair built in the jungles, were completely submerged in the water. Bridges spanning innumerable streams, large and small, were washed away in no time. The roads we had constructed were transformed into swamps and it was only through the unflinching efforts of the officers and men that we managed to accomplish what we did.

"We were also low in foodstuff supplies. We lived on half of the amount alloted for one day and cooked the rice in empty tins. We had nothing but powdered 'miso' and taro. When we needed salt, we had to walk over 20 kilometers before we reached the shore. We drank sea-water or boiled it down to obtain the necessary salt, which was usually burnt and bitter. I am sure that in the annals of war, no fighting forces have endured such hardships and torture as my men are daily undergoing. In spite of this, the men have never uttered a word of complaint and are exerting their utmost for the cause of their Fatherland.

"We had to build the 'Keiryubashi' and 'Kongobashi,' both some 200 meters long, three or four times before they were finally constructed firmly and solidly. In the construction of roads, we are doing the enemy, who is entirely lacking in fighting spirit, and who is resorting only to his material superiority. Every portion of a road was built with the sweat and blood of the Japanese. Every swing of the spade will contribute to the successful construction of the foundation of the Japanese Empire—and with this firmly lodged in their minds the men are doing their utmost.

Roads Named Nakasendo

"We named the roads we had built, 'Nakasendo' with the hope that they would play the same vital role as the 'Nakasendo' in Japan Proper, linking Tokyo and Nagoya.

"The construction task in New Guinea differs from that undertaken in Bataan and Malai. Visibility is completely blotted out by the dense foliage. Before actually commencing operations, the direction and elevation must first be ascertained. Gigantic trees must then be uprooted by means of explosives, and the thick undergrowth cleared. After the removal of trees and undergrowth the swamp must be filled with dry sand, and means of drainage must also be contrived."

In conclusion, Commander Yanagawa said: "While working night and day, covered with dirt, members of the Engineering Corps are accorded no facilities for recreation. Only five cigarettes are distributed monthly per person. In spite of this, however, everybody is satisfied with his lot, and is determined to shatter and annihilate the Anglo-Americans in the face of all difficulties."

BICOL REGION ACTIVE IN ECONOMIC WORKS

Many Industries Revived to Attain Self-Sufficiency for Independent P.I.

Domei

LEGASPI, September 21.—Filipinos in Bicol region, which is composed of Camarines, Sur Camarines, Norte Albay, Sorsogon and Masbate Provinces, having awakened from 400 years of Western imperialism, are pitching in to make the new and independent Philippines politically and economically self-sufficient.

Although Bicol is known for the fine quality of abaca fibrous industry, it was discouraged in preference to abaca farms in Davao. However, with the rapid approach of independence, the abaca industry in Bicol is playing an important role in the self-sufficiency program of the Philippines.

Agricultural authorities have taken every step possible to improve abaca crops and similar steps are being taken to improve the copra industry.

Under the American rule, these provinces depended on other region for staple foods but following the advent of the new Philippines under the Philippine Executive Commission, Bicol is moving steadily toward self-sufficiency.

All uncultivated lands have been transformed into farms yielding rice, sweet potatoes and corn. With the reopening of the Manila-Legaspi Railway, various products grown in the Bicol region are being sent to Manila.

While cattle is being raised on vast pasture lands, mining companies are also in operation. Shipbuilding has also been greatly enhanced following the establishment of the Albay shipyard in Legaspi. Already, various sized inter-island vessels built here are contributing toward knitting closer together the various islands of the Philippines.

Both the Kalibapi and neighborhood associations are proving very popular among the population. The new cooperative spirit of Filipinos in Bicol which was never seen during the American rule is being attributed to the work and efforts of the Kalibapi and neighborhood association in solidifying the nation.

Public schools are being opened while interest and enthusiasm are very high following the ratification of the constitution for the new and independent Philippines.

P.I. CHURCHES STRESS IMPORT OF FREEDOM

Father Abela of Cavite Tells Congregation Emancipation Due to Japan's Kindness

Domei

MANILA, September 22.—The local parish priest of Cavite, Father Cirilo Abela, turned the pulpit into an effective medium for information by discoursing on the significance of the coming liberation of the Philippines.

Calling on every Christian to do their share in shouldering responsibilities of freedom, Father Abela said in his recent sermon, "The time is not far when the glorious day of our emancipation will be proclaimed through the benevolence of another brother oriental.

"We should rejoice and prepare to meet all responsibilities it may bring. We should be thankful that while there is trouble, destruction and chaos in many parts of the world, we are living in peace and allowed to exercise religious freedom."

Meanwhile, reports from Cabangan in Zambales Province, revealed that a Thanksgiving Mass was celebrated in the Filipino Independent Church on the occasion of the ratification of the constitution and subsequent steps taken toward the attainment of complete freedom.

Reverend Manuel Lagasca delivered a sermon in which he stressed eternal gratitude of all Filipinos toward Japan for the blessed boon of freedom.

"Every Filipino who is conscious and worthy of his race must do his bit for that long cherished liberty—the sacred goal for which our fore-fathers struggled, fought and perished," he said.

Graduation Ceremony at Mito

The graduation ceremony of the Army Aviation Communications School at Mito was held at 10 a.m. Tuesday in the presence of a proxy of Lieutenant-General Takeo Yasuda, Inspector-General of the Army Aviation. Six honor graduates, all sergeants, were awarded gifts from the Inspector-General of the Army Aviation.

ECONOMY OF BRITAIN FACES BIG PROBLEM

Cannot at All Be Solved Even After Conclusion of War, Daily Sketch Says

LISBON.—Britain's economic problems cannot at all be solved in future after the war, says the Daily Sketch, according to a London dispatch.

In 1939 Britain imported wool worth £40,000,000, cotton worth £34,000,000 and other textile materials worth £12,000,000, timber worth £37,000,000, etc.

These imports are needed also in the future if the British want to build houses and clothe themselves. But how are those imports to be paid for, asks the paper.

It is high time to drop the British idea of 19th century economic life. In those days England was a factory for the whole world but since then all countries have developed their own industries.

England, continues the journal, requires raw materials from overseas countries also in the future but these countries are no longer dependent on her as regards finished goods.

As a striking example, it refers to India which, as a result of the war, developed her industries rapidly. She could now do without imports from Britain. Moreover, she has been promised independence. An independent India would no longer buy in Britain, remarks the paper, adding that as far as Britain is concerned the peaceful days belong to the past.

If plans are to be made for the future, these facts must be taken into account, declares the Daily Sketch.

KAMAKURA KAIHIN HOTEL
TEL. NO. 4 & 331
55 MINUTES FROM TOKYO, 25 MINUTES FROM YOKOHAMA

Pearls
Mikimoto Pearls & Jewelry
K. MIKIMOTO
TOKYO-GINZA ST. IMPERIAL HOTEL ARCADE KOBE-MOTOMACHI ST.

The Model 75 J Addresser can print a different address with each turn of the handle.
Abe Shoten
Awajicho, 1-chome Kanda-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kanda (25) (3460)

OIL PAINTINGS AND INDUSTRIAL ART WORKS 洋画と美術工藝品
銀座ギャラリー GINZA GALLERY
1, Ginza Nishi 3-chome, Kyobashi, Tokyo
The Gallery Upstairs is Open Daily to the Public

BEAUTY SALON
Under the management of
Yonekura
BARBER
Ginza Nishi 6-chome
Tel. 57-1538

Economical
Men's Suits
Phone or Write
S. OKUBO
High Class Tailor
KOBE:
No. 1, 3-chome, Sannomiya
(Tor Hotel Road) Tel. San. 735
YOKOHAMA:
No. 7, Nippon Odori
Tel. Hon, 3140

High Class Permanent Wave by our expert always gives full satisfaction.
RIYOKAN
BEAUTY SALON
MADAME ENDO
Excellent machines— Modern equipment
No. 1. Ginza 7-chome, Kyobashi-ku
Tel. Ginza 57-1172

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
Capital ¥200,000,000
8, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Nihombashi—4, Tori 2-chome, Nihombashi-ku.
Osaka—1, 5-chome, Korai-bashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—77 Saragaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1, Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Director: Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq. Akira Komiya, Esq., Tadao Sasayama Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Keikichi Kataoka, Esq., Takajiro Nozu, Esq.
1.—Loans on the security of public bonds or debentures and shares, estates (zaidan), specified land and buildings.
2.—Subscription and underwriting of public bonds or debentures.
3.—Deposits and safe custody of value.
4.—Discounting of bills.
Other Banking business sanctioned by the Minister of State for Finance in accordance with Ordinance.

For All Suppurative Diseases!
ALBASIL "Yamanouchi"
山之内
Di-Sulfanilamide
This is a specific chemotherapeutic agent which exerts a remarkably rapid action in all suppurative diseases, and now enjoys firm confidence among the medical world owing to its pure quality and excellent therapeutic effects.
Especially Good For:
Otitis Media, Tonsillitis, Angina, Influenza, Septicaemia, Erysipelas, Carbuncle, Furuncle, Suppurative Wounds, Puerperal Fever, Purulent Gynaecological Diseases, Etc.
Packages: 20, 50, 100 Tablets
Manufacturers & Exporters:
YAMANOUCHI SEIYAKU K.K.
Tokyo, Osaka, Taihoku, Shanghai, Canton, Hongkong, Peking, Hoten

Office: .... 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer .... SHOICHI KAWAMURA

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

Advertisements, or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

AMAH, or cook-amah, good references, seeks position. Apply Box 750, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

COMPETENT man cook, good references, seeks position. Speaks English. Apply Box 748, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

JAPANESE man, age 50, wishes to work as janitor in foreign firm or cook. Has long experience, knowledge of speaking English and references. Box 194, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WOMAN wishes to work in bachelor's household as cook-amah or housekeeper. Long experience, knowledge of foreign language, educated. Box 202, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE lady with knowledge of general office work, seeks part-time or half-day position. Reply Post Office Box Sannomiya 1055, Kobe City.

H. OBA
HAIR DRESSING PARLORS
Ladies Hair Shampoo, Electrical Face and Head Massage
PERMANENT WAVE
(Rapid Hair Drying Process)
Branch Parlor:
Basement of Imperial Hotel Lobby
Main Parlor:
No. 4, Tamuracho, 1-chome
Tel. No. 1062 Ginza

COMPLETE OPTICAL SERVICE
SAVE and PROTECT YOUR EYES
Expert Tests and Fittings to your requirements in all Our optical work.
S. Matsushima
Opticians
A few doors past Itoya stationer
1 3-chome Ginza
Tel. Kyobashi 56-0374

The Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.
Established 1880
Capital (Paid up) .. ¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥149,650,000
PRESIDENT, H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS: S. ASADA, S. ARAKAWA
DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi, S. Asada
Baron K. Iwasaki, Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama, T. Okubo
J. Okada, Viscount H. Kano
G. Kishinami, T. Ohmura
K. Itoh
Head Office, Yokohama
K. Nakamura, Manager
Tokyo Branch
No. 6, 1-chome, Honkoku-cho, Nihombashi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Manager
Marunouchi Agency
No. 2 1-chome Marunouchi Kojimachi-ku
T. Yamamoto, Agent
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo, Yokohama (Head office.)
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien, Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo, Hankow, Hoihow, Nanking, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao.
Hongkong
Hongkong.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Bangkok.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Alor Star, Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuala-Trengganu, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Siboiga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Djakarta, Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Poerwo-Kerto Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
North Borneo
Api, Burunei, Kuching, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Every Description of Banking business transacted

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

TWO foreign houses, five rooms, each at suitable place not too far from car stops. Apply Mr. Yoshinaga, 71 Osaka Bldg., Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachiku.

RELIABLE party used to Japanese quarters, wishes to rent unfurnished Japanese house, 4 to 6 to rooms, possibly with some garden, in Tokyo or suburbs, with good connection to business center. Rent ¥100 to ¥150. Box 201, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HOUSE, any style, in Tokyo or vicinity, attractive rental, wanted immediately Apply Tel. Kanda 25-0276 or Box 191, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Real Estate for Sale

OMORI—Two-storied foreign house of 10 rooms with all modern equipment, gas, central heating, hot water, etc., and lot (173 tsubo), for sale. Apply Box 199, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

BEDS. Various types, 3 high bureau style, 1 imported spring and coil mattress, 10 folding. Telephone 48-5183, after 7, evenings.

TUXEDO, best imported, quality, complete with studs (jewel), shirt and tie. Apply Box 200, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WARDROBE, artistically built, with a large mirror approximately man's life size, for immediate sale. Write Box 197, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

GRAND piano, preferably foreign made, must be in perfect condition. No dealers. Please state maker and price. Box 192, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LEATHER men's gloves, size 8, Jumper size, 38 or nearest, also leather bag (portfoli). Apply Komori, Post Office Box 653, Tokyo Central.

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or telephone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

Translation

TRANSLATIONS: Excellent and most authoritative translators in English, French and other languages; prompt and reliable. Box 179, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

FOREIGN lady gives German and English private lessons to beginners, also conversation. Berlin and London standard pronunciation. Once a week one hour, fee ¥10 monthly; twice double. Early reservation solicited. For particulars call personally Miss Schwersenz (German), 3-6, Kasumigaoka-machi, Yotsuya-ku, near Seinenkan.

FRENCH lessons and conversation by French lady. Box 188, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GERMAN lessons given by experienced German lady teacher. Charlotte Colberg-Okanouye, 2135, Sanno 2-chome, Omori-ku.

Professional Notices

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3, Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

DENTAL

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg. Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MEDICAL

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., mornings only Sundays and National Holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukibayashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlin nail-polish for manicure also used. Misses Yamanaka, Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Mazda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment please phone Ginza 17-4383.

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories, repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

INABA Typewriter Office, 79 Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama, Tel. 2-3001, 1598. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriter. Also accessories, repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)

Nippon Times
Published by the Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Ichome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 404, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Nakaku. Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe, Sannomiya 3970-71.
KARUIZAWA, Next to Post office. Tel. Karuizawa 146

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month ¥5.00; six months ¥23.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1943

Churchill on Dock

When Prime Minister Winston Churchill stood before the House of Commons on Tuesday to survey the entire war situation and report on his conferences with President Roosevelt at Quebec and Washington, he was literally standing on trial. He was there to answer the charges of a war-weary British people and to dispel the doubts and suspicions of Britain's allies. But in making the two hour and seven minute long speech—the lengthiest he has ever made in his checkered career as Prime Minister—Churchill failed to convince, failed because he had nothing to offer but his usual nebulous promises of "future action." By sheer weight of words and by drawing a carefully tinted picture of the situation, he attempted to mask Britain's difficulties.

The Prime Minister devoted a large part of his speech to describing the Anglo-Americans' operations in the Mediterranean and on the Italian mainland. This at once reveals that the developments after the treacherous unconditional surrender of the Badoglio regime have been far from satisfactory to the British and American peoples in general.

Churchill himself confirmed reports of such dissatisfaction when in his speech he spoke out sharply against those who have accused the anti-Axis leadership of bungling in Italy. He declared firmly that not a single moment of time had been needlessly lost in Italy. Obviously he was answering criticisms that the anti-Axis forces were making too slow a progress after their invasion of Italy on September 9 and that hopes of driving the Germans quickly out of Italy through the capitulation of the Badoglio government have not materialized.

That the sensational rescue of Il Duce Mussolini by the special German rescue squad assigned by Reichfuehrer Hitler has been a sore point with the British and Americans was admitted by Churchill when he asserted that but for the failure of the Italian guards to do their assigned duty the Duce would have been shot when the Germans rescued him from the almost inaccessible mountain fastness of the Gran Sasso. Incidentally Churchill paid tribute to the miraculous feat of the German rescue squad when he said that the Badoglio government took careful measures to hold the Duce but they had not provided against a "heavy parachute descent at that particular point."

That Churchill and Roosevelt intended to make capital out of the Duce's capture was also indicated by the British Prime Minister. He showed his disappointment when he revealed that a particular stipulation had been made in the armistice terms with Badoglio for the surrender of Mussolini but that it was not possible to arrange for him to be delivered specially and separately from other Italian "war criminals" before the armistice. Churchill's weak explanation of this was that if any such arrangements had been made, the negotiations proceeding between the anti-Axis and Badoglio would have leaked out to the knowledge of the Germans.

Churchill's description of the anti-Axis operations in the Mediterranean as the "existence potentially of a second front" was without doubt an effort to justify the heavy losses of anti-Axis men and materials in Sicily and in the bloody fighting now going on in the Salerno area and other parts of Italy. Also, it can be deduced as an answer to the persistent Soviet demands for the formation of a second front. The Soviets have been quite emphatic that the Italian operations do not constitute a second front. Once again, it reveals the wide rift between the Anglo-American leaders and Stalin on the issue of a second front.

It is significant however that the foxy British Prime Minister did not forget in his speech to cajole the Soviets with another promise of forming a "second front" in Western Europe. Vaguely he said, "On the day when we and our American allies judge to be the right time this second front will be thrown into play and mass invasions of the continent from the west in combination with an invasion from the south will begin." The developments in Italy, notwithstanding the treacherous act of the Badoglio regime, are ample proof that the German forces will be fully ready to cope effectively with such invasions.

Of the Pacific theater of war, Churchill could not have said more than he did because of the most favorable position which Japan enjoys, in this area. What he said was confined purely to matters of common knowledge, such as that the Quebec parley had given much attention to the prosecution of the war against Japan, that the main strength of the United States forces were deployed in the Pacific, that the main weight of the counter-offensive operations were centered on the Solomons and New Guinea areas, and that Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten was arriving shortly in India to set up his headquarters as supreme commander of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia at first at New Delhi so as to be in close liaison with the Indian government.

Churchill boasted of a "magnificent diminution" in the sinkings of anti-Axis merchantmen in the Atlantic. In his usual policy of flattering the Americans, he attributed much of this to the activity of long-range American aircraft. This optimistic picture of the U-boat situation however was discounted by Churchill himself in his next breatn when he warned "that no guarantee can be given for the continuance of these favorable conditions." He admonished the Commons that new types of U-boats had been coming out into the Atlantic from their bases in France and Germany since the previous week and they undoubtedly have been equipped with what is thought to be the best and latest apparatus.

And finally like President Roosevelt's message last week to Congress on the progress of the war, Churchill warned that any slackening of war efforts would have disastrous effects on the anti-Axis Powers. In such eventuality he declared, "We might find ourselves condemned to a long drawn-out process of vital expenditure of life." Here is the real message which Churchill had for his listeners: that any let-down would prove fatal to the Anglo-Americans. Churchill was aware that this message, presented bluntly, without any trimmings, would have had too much of a depressing effect on British morale. He knew that he must sugar-coat the pills, mask the real medicine, which he wanted to feed the British public. So he gave them a few meaningless promises to gloat over while he subtly inserted his warnings. Always a masterly orator, Churchill gave one of the greatest performances of his life, but the questions which he was called on to answer significantly went unanswered.

The Fleeting and the Permanent

In man's nature there is a division between the fleeting and the permanent, which the animals have not, because they live on the surface of life. Therefore they are saved from the danger of trying to give permanence to things which have not that quality in themselves. Only because man has to a great extent a preservative power in his inner world, does he try in his greed to keep his appetites ever fresh, steeping them in the elixir of imagination. These appetites are of outer nature, and for the animals they quit the stage when they have played their parts. But when we try to hoard them in our inner life we wrongly put upon them the seal of the infinite. Thus our land of immortality is every day being invaded by the retinue of death, and the servants who ought to be dismissed with their wages paid, are enshrined in our sanctuary.—Tagore.

A Year Ago Today

September 23, 1942

Japanese submarines operating in the Aleutians effected a surprise raid on August 31 on Nazan Bay in Atka Island and seriously damaged one American A-class cruiser of the Northampton type. In addition, Japanese destroyers sank two enemy submarines in the same area around the middle of September, reveals a communique issued today by the Imperial Headquarters.

* * *

Apparently to cope with the increasing strains on the foodstuff supply policy, Chiang Kai-shek has issued a special warning to would-be speculators engaged in cornering or hoarding of staple foodstuffs. The warning states that any person caught interfering with the smooth execution of the food program of the Chungking regime shall be executed immediately.

* * *

Joseph C. Grew, former American Ambassador to Japan, in his fourth speech issuing a warning to the American people, urged American women to throw their whole-hearted support behind the nation's war effort, emphasizing that Japan's strength cannot afford to be underestimated.

* * *

Obviously worried over the growth in shortage of materials and resources, the Chungking regime has decided to dispatch an industrial research mission to the northwestern district of China as the first step in the general industrialization of that area.

* * *

Because of the overwhelming activities of the German submarines, Britain is now on the verge of starvation. For fear of giving information to the enemy, the British Government has stopped the publication of any news concerning the loss of her shipping due to German submarine attacks since last July.

GENERAL AGUINALDO FATHER OF THE NEW PHILIPPINES

By JUN KIMURA
(From the Gaiko Hyoron)

The name of General Emilio Aguinaldo has been familiar to all of us from long ago as the great soldier who had led the Philippine Independence Army, and from my childhood days, it had been my long-cherished desire to some day come in contact with his personality. Some 12 years ago, by chance I was appointed to a post at the Japanese Consulate in Manila, and scarcely had I reached my destination than, before all else, I visited the General at his home.

In my mind I had been picturing the General as a man of towering height and powerful physique, with piercing, eagle-like eyes, but the man who appeared before me could more easily have been taken for a good-natured country schoolmaster. On top of that, he spoke only a little Spanish and no English at all. All conversations were conducted through interpreters, making it difficult for views to be exchanged, and I left his presence feeling somewhat dissatisfied.

I visited him many times thereafter on personal missions and associated with him on quite intimate terms. The General displayed special friendliness toward me and my family, inviting me on the anniversary of the proclamation of Philippine Independence to witness the review of the veterans who had taken part in the fight for independence. And even on such occasions, he did not especially wear a military uniform, but donned a buttoned-up colar white outfit with gold buttons (this may have been the uniform worn by him at the time of the Revolution). There was nothing about his person to suggest that he was the valiant general who had led three armies in battle.

Holds High Position

Soon after, I was transferred to other posts, and as I left the duties of a government official for a number of years, thoughts of the General gradually left my mind. But with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. I read in the newspapers shortly after the fall of Manila that General Aguinaldo had been appointed to a high position as advisor to the Philippine Administration. I went again to the Philippines early this year in connection with a certain duty, and after reaching Manila in the latter part of February, I traveled throughout the islands over a period of two months and a half, during which time I met the General twice.

The first occasion was at the Manila Hotel, where I was staying during my trip, and the second at his home in Cavite. The reason why I traveled over 30 kilometers to Cavite in the midst of pressing duties was because of my desire to renew my impressions of his strange house and to clear up a few uncertain points concerning the biography of the General by direct interview. The interpreter at this meeting was the General's daughter, Carmen, (wife of Mr. Melencio).

The General's home is indeed very oddly constructed. From the main entrance facing the chief thoroughfare of Cavite town, the house appears to be only the mansion of a wealthy country squire, but the interior decorations are novel. And the structure itself, though on first sight appearing to be one great building, is composed of the older house and the new addition, which do not harmonize with one another very well. The newer wing is four stories high, and at the top there is a thin, tall tower which from a distance may be mistaken for a watch tower.

An elaborate inlaid work covers the ceiling of the guest hall. In the center of the pattern is the sun, from which rays spead out in all directions, with island-like shapes around it. Perhaps it symbolizes the unity of the Philippines. In a glass box at the front of the hall is encased an old flag, most probably that which was used at the time of the proclamation of independence. The pattern on it is the same as that of the pre-war Philippine national flag except for the eyes and nose on the Sun.

On the railing of the window facing the streets is inserted a number of rather poor paintings, which may be called a graphical biography of the General. Of the five pictures, the first is a scene of the headquarters of the Revolutionary Army at Biac-na-Bato; the second is that of General Aguinaldo leaving for the coast after the signing of the peace pact between Spain and the Philippines, (December 25, 1897.) Acceding to the terms of the treaty, the General had exiled himself to Hongkong. The third depicts the General's party on board the U.S.S. Olympia. Just as he was about to embark on a tour around the world, he received word of the outbreak of the Spanish-American war (April 21, 1898), and accepting the advice of the American Consul, decided to return to the Philippines. It was the warship, Olympia which brought him and his party from Hongkong to Cavite. The fourth is a reproduction of the proclamation of independence issued at Malolos, on September 15, 1898, and it was at this time that the General was elected President of the Philippine Revolutionary Government. On the one hand, however, relations between the United States and the Philippines became increasingly strained, leading on February 4 of the following year to the point of armed conflict. And the last is entitled, "The General as Prisoner," the time, March 23, 1901, and the place, Palanan in the province of Isabella.

One room on the third floor is entirely devoted to souvenirs and relics of the revolutionary period. The uniform worn at the time the General led, the Revolutionary Army, his helmet, his military sabre, and other such objects are preserved in glass cases.

War Reviewed

Standing on the balcony of the fourth story, Manila Bay unfolds before one in one sweeping view, and the wireless towers of the navy barracks in the vicinity seem almost within reach.

"The tree over there is the one on which the scouts of our side climbed during the war with Spain in order to reconnoitre enemy positions," said the General, pointing out a verdant elm tree to the left, Indeed, it is a fairly tall tree, and though now it barely reaches the balcony on which we stand, before this structure was built, no doubt the scouts were able to see several miles ahead.

In the Aguinaldo residence, the portions damaged by shells are preserved as relics of the past.

"As this is one of the larger houses in the neighborhood, it naturally becomes the target of cannonades. By the way, do you remember the conversation we held here on this very balcony some eight years ago, when you visited me just before your departure from Manila?"

Answering in the negative to this unexpected query, the General continued, "Then I shall tell you. For more than ten years, I had been convinced that should a Japanese-American war ever break out, Manila would surely be occupied by the Japanese Forces. And so, though jokingly, I said to you that as this house has received the baptism of shell fire both from the Spanish and the American forces, it is enough. If the Japanese should ever launch an attack on Manila, please request the Japanese authorities to spare my house from a visit of the artillery units. To this, you replied that there was no need for worrying. The charges fired by the Japanese are sure of hitting their mark. No shells will touch your house, which there are no military reasons for attacking."

Japanese Raid Manila

And sure enough, now that he had mentioned it, I vaguely recalled having held such a conversation. I nodded slightly and gazed deeply into the General's shining eyes.

"And at this point, the story jumps to the present war. When the Japanese Air Forces attacked Manila and Cavite, I stood upon this balcony and viewed the spectacular air offensive. No sooner had I realized that the Japanese planes had gone into dive over Cavite than the naval barracks burst into flames and the wireless tower toppled down. I cannot put into words the magnificence of that scene. As the anti-aircraft guns in the neighborhood went into action, the Japanese planes proudly circled over Cavite Bay. At that moment, the words of our conversation which I have just repeated to you, filled my thoughts. The Japanese might launch an attack on the American military installations near my house, but my home would be safe, no bullets would mar it. My mind at rest, I calmly watched the spectacle unfolding before me. And as you may see, this house was untouched."

Continuing the conversation on the balcony, I asked the General a few questions to clear up some doubtful points in connection with his biography. The first was the relationship between the General and Jose Rizal. One opinion prevails that the two men were in complete accord with one another, but according to the General himself this is entirely false for he had never once had the opportunity of meeting Rizal. Secondly, I wished to ask him the veracity of the rumor that the General, due to jealousy of the fame gained by Bonifacio (the opening curtains of revolution against Spain were drawn by Bonifacio, who was president of a secret society), and that he had put him out of the way. It was Bonifacio indeed, said that General, who, jealous of his position as commander of the revolutionary forces, had acted contrary to military regulations, and the death sentence was passed upon him after court martial. There was nothing personal, he explained, in the act.

Thirdly was the state of affairs before and after the General had been taken prisoner by the American forces. As it is a very interesting story, let us hear it from the General's own lips:

"That was in March of 1901. The revolutionary forces were meeting with difficulty everywhere, and at that time, I was in hiding in the mountains of Falanan, in Isabella Province, some 90 miles from the coast.

"Of course, my whereabouts was a closely guarded secret, but a letter to my cousin asking for aid had fallen into the hands of the Americans and my hideout had become known to them. An officer on the American side, General Frederick Funston, concocted a plan, and obtaining permission of his superiors, set out personally, with his men to capture me. First of all, he wrote a counterfeit letter, using the name of one of my subordinates, which said that in the course of a surprise attack recently upon the American troops he had been able to capture five of them as prisoners, and he was sending them to me, along with a guard which would serve at the same time as a relief unit. Disguising himself as one of the five prisoners, Funston used as "escorts" some 78 men of the Makabebe tribe, who are always at odds with the Tagalogs. (The Makabebe are descendants of the same race as the American Indians, and live in Pampanga Province on the shores of Manila Bay.)

Dupe Natives

"The party crossed by boat to the eastern coast of Palanan, from where they duped native residents into believing that they were troops coming to the aid of General Aguinaldo, and had them guide the men to the hideout. They reached their destination on March 23, and while I was receiving one of their representatives, there was a loud burst of untimely gunfire outside. Leaping up and rushing to the window I saw that Funston and his men had thrown off their disguise and were opening fire again my guards. The man I had been talking to also suddenly drew out a pistol which he pointed at me, saying that it was useless to struggle. In all cases, it was such a sudden and unexpected occurrence that I could do naught but resign myself to my fate and I gave myself up. I am sure that you are familiar with the trend of events after that so I will not go into them."

The eyes of the General as he told his story shone with almost an uncanny gleam as though glaring at something. The memories of the past forty years must have crowded into his breast filling him with unspeakable bitterness.

"If you are through please come downstairs for some tea. At the words of Mrs. Carmen Melencio, we descended and took our places at the tea table. On the wall of this room was a painting of three virgins which it is said, symbolizes the three islands of Luzon, Vizaya, and Mindanao. By the pattern on the ceiling in the hall and this wall painting one can see how earnestly the General cherishes his dreams of unity and independence of the Philippines.

While partaking of the delicacies, I listened to the description by Mr. Carmen Melencio of the scene in Cavite at the time of the advance of the Japanese Forces.

"I will never forget the date," it was on January first of last year. The Japanese troops which had landed to the south had divided into two units, one advancing toward Manila and the other toward Cavite. Scarcely had the vibrations of the attacks of the advance party died out as it sped like a wind toward the west than the main body of the army, with ringing footsteps, followed in its wake.

The residents of this district were panic stricken. Utterly confused for no reason at all, they rushed to this house. There were altogether some 6,000 of them. Clinging to my father, they begged him to ask the Japanese Forces to guarantee their life and property. In a loud voice father assured them that as he was here there was nothing to get excited about. The Japanese Forces will not harm anyone who is innocent, he said, as though scolding them. Quieted by his words, they returned to their homes, and did their best to aid the movements of the Japanese Forces. Not a single adverse incident took place."

Though ordinarily quiet, it seems that when the occasion rises, the General immediately becomes once again the valiant soldier he was when he led thousands of troops into battle. That six thousand should cling to him begging him for his guidance, however shows that at all times he is a man of high virtue.

CAPTURE OF SOUTH PACIFIC OIL STRENGTHENS JAPAN'S POWER

United States Puts Restrictions on Sale of Gasoline—Atlantic Seaboard Feels Shortage

By SHUNICHI UJIIYE
(From the Sozo)

Part II

Failing in the seizure of Baku, the Germans turned to the increasing of the production of synthetic oil, which is made from lignite (she has the biggest deposit of this in the world), and the coal of the Don Basin which she obtained by occupation. At the same time the oil fields of Rumania and other European countries were expanded and further developed, enabling her to face boldly the anti-Axis nations.

In this manner, the peace-time calculations of the anti-Axis that with their rate of oil consumption, Germany and other Axis nations, so destitute in the sources of this vital material, could never stand up against the Anglo-Americans and the Soviets, who control the oils of the world, and even if hostilities should break out, that a long-term and large-scale war was impossible, were completely upset by later oil strategies of the Axis.

Japanese-American Oil War

The kernel of the American economic oppression of Japan, oil blockade, was part of the same policy taken by the British against Germany.

Japan, in order to maintain her position as a first class cultural nation in the world, needed a large amount of oil. However, the oil resources in the Pacific were monopolized by Anglo-American capital, and Japan was not able to fulfil her necessary demands. Under such conditions, she desired most earnestly a supply of oil sufficient for her existence, but the Americans and British not only denied her even this much but by the blockade, threatened the very existence of our nation. And, of necessity, this became one of the fundamental factors for the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Consumption of oil by the great Powers of the world for one year, just before the Great War, excluding America and the Soviet Union, was:

Germany	7,000,000 tons
Italy	3,000,000 "
Britain	12,000,000 "
France	7,000,000 "

Of these nations, Britain and France, through colonies and other overseas investment companies were able to maintain their supplies. Germany possessed an internal supply of about 4,000,000 tons of natural and synthetic oil through the great development in production of the latter.

Anti-Japanese oil oppression by the United States was started by the moral ban on export of manufacturing equipment of high octane gasoline on December 20, 1939. But with the start of the China affair, the Americans while increasing their degree of interference in East Asia strengthened gradually the oil strategy vis-a-vis Japan.

On August 1, 1940, aviation oil and high grade lubricating oil, together with tetra-ethyl lead exports to Japan were prohibited, and later on April 15, 1941, the ban on oil products and manufacturing instalation exports was broadened, so that only low grade crude oil and petroloum products were permited to be sent.

But, at this time, a Japanese-Dutch East Indies economic negotiation was being conducted, and much effort concentrated on the maintenance of a certain amount of oil supply from the South. But the oil industry of the East Indies was a link in the chain of world oil monopoly of the Anglo-Americans, and it was only natural that the requests of the Japanese were denied.

Froze Japanese Assets

With the announcements of the completion of a Japanese-French Indo-China mutual defense agreement on July 26, 1941, the United States on that day froze all Japanese assets in that country, and in line with this move, other anti-Axis nations also tied up Japanese funds bringing to a dead stop all trade between these countries and Japan. And it followed that the flow of oil to Japan from these sources was entirely interrupted.

Our nation, in order to solve fundamentally all the various problems harboring in the Pacific area, and also for the advancement and adjustment of relations between the two countries, opened up direct negotiation with the United States over a period of eight months from April, 1941. Though conferences were continued, the Americans failed to recognize the true spirit of Japan, the diplomatic relations were broken off and the War of Greater East Asia resulted.

In the last note submitted by our country during the negotiations, the article pertaining to oil demanded the revival of commercial relations existing before the freezing of assets and that the American government promise the supply of necessary amount of oil to Japan. One may thus see that among the outstanding problems in the negotiations, oil played one of the most vital parts.

In the face of the audacity of the Anglo-American oil oppression of Japan, the fact is clear that Japan with great patience and self respect sought for some peaceful method of settlement as shown in the Japanese-Dutch East Indies economic parley and the Japanese American negotiations. Our nation asked only for enough oil for her existence through peaceful channels, but the enemy with the non-military strategy of oil blockade demanded the surrender of our country.

Blow to Enemy

Before the war, a considerable portion of the oil of the various islands of the East Indies and of Burma were exported to Britain and America. Let us now consider the effect of the loss of these sources of supply to the Anglo-Americans, and their present situation.

How is the United States facing this problem? In other words, how is the United States taking the Axis counter-blow against her oil strategy? How is the oil situation developing?

During the first month or two after the lightning-like attack in the early dawn of December 8, 1941, marking the opening of the Japanese-American war, there does not seem to have been a very great effect upon the oil circles of the United States. This was due chiefly to her stored stock—the amount of which she possessed before the war is not known; but on December 27 of that year according to the report of the Bureau of Mines, the storage of domestic and foreign-produced oil totaled 246,640,000 barrels, and by the end of January 1942, 244,000,000 barrels. In contrast to this, the stock of aviation gasoline was placed at the beginning of October, 1941 at 80,870,000 barrels, motor oil at 13,350,000 barrels. There was not much difference in the figures in January, 1942, as the total for both was set at 97,810,000 barrels.

At any rate, the oil production of the United States in 1941 reached 1,406,000,000 barrels, or 62 per cent of the total output of the world. And not only that, compared to the figures for 1940, it showed an increase of about 53,000,000 barrels. Under the cirumstances, no one would have thought that the United States would feel the pinch of oil shortage.

Oil Shortage Felt

However, in the latter half of 1942, the oil situation in the eastern states became suddenly aggravated. This was a condition arising from the shortage of tankers and pipeline facilities.

Before the declaration of war between Germany and Britain, the Americans possessed 385 tankers, but by the middle of 1941 she had only 358 for the rest had been leased to England. And from the middle of January, 1942, as the activities of the German submarines along the Atlantic shores began to make themselves felt, the number of sinkings rose. In the short space from March 7 to 14, 684,000 barrels were lost at sea and as a result, the oil stock on the eastern seaboard had decreased to 1,500,000 barrels.

To the blow received by the attacks upon tankers, and the insufficiency of pipelines there was added the loss of the rubber supply from the South, bringing about a necessity of producing domestic synthetic rubber, which called for the use of oil as one of the required raw materials. Though the amount of oil consumed by the Americans for the production of synthetic rubber is not known, the direct factor of the sinking of tankers and the indirect one such as the demand for oil in the production of rubber, together with the supply required for military purposes have caused the shortage of oil to be felt rapidly throughout the whole nation.

To deal with this situation, the first step taken by the United States Government was the proclamation of the oil production control order on December 14, 1941, while on February 17 of the same year, the operating hours of gasoline stands was shortened, followed on April 15 by orders for a 15 per cent, restriction in the use of gasoline and a rise in prices with the aim of curtailing consumption.

On March 25, gasoline rationing was started on the east coast and in the northwest Pacific states. This was soon extended to include the whole nation. Though taking all domestic measures possible in order to combat this problem, the United States, which had prided herself in being the foremost oil country in the world, has not been able to meet the situation adequately.

Thus the United States, once boastfully proclaiming herself to be the arsenal of the democracies, promising supplies to Australia and India as well as to Britain, has shown that her words were only empty propaganda, for in the face of transportation difficulties as well as other factors, it is only natural that she is not able to meet even a small percentage of the demands being pressed by the allied nations in dire need of war materials.

(End)

America and Britain Dig Their Graves, Greater East Asia Builds a Paradise

Nippon Times
Evening

Let's Forget Self in This Mighty Common Cause and Fight It Out to the Last

No. 15,983 — TOKYO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1943 — 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 — Price 8 Sen

Press Comments

Thursday, September 23
ASAHI—War Measures Bolstered
TOKYO SHIMBUN—American Impatience

War Measures Bolstered

ASAHI.—The new policy for strengthening the internal structure of the nation is not concerned with mere fragmentary treatment of one or two problems. It extends over the entire national system, Government offices, administrative machinery, national mobilization, home defense, important business enterprises, land and sea transportation, capital tax, prices, distribution and what not.

The most noteworthy feature is the first. For instance, it is planned that, in order to speed up administrative routine and simplify procedures at Government offices, transfer of powers from one administrative branch to another and the compilation of the budget should be made simpler. The object is to help increase production by cutting red tape in the supervisory functions of Government. It is also proposed that the supply of productive manpower should be increased by cutting down the number of officials. Government offices are to set an example in spreading out population from the big cities to be followed by public organizations, semi-official institutions, control associations and private companies. This is clearly bound up with the air defense of Tokyo and other important cities.

Not much comment is required in regard to the fact that the suspension of the system for postponing conscription for students, except for students taking science or technical courses, and the rationalization of law, economic and literary universities and colleges are directed at increasing the supply of manpower in the same way that women's mobilization is to serve.

The plan to clarify and define the state importance of vital industries in the matter of management and to establish responsibility for production may be considered a direct thrust at the great goal of effecting a rapid expansion in the production of munitions, while the new policy affecting Government offices and universities and colleges is designed to supplement that central program.

In short, the new measures are not merely for the sake of simplifying administration or of improving the educational system. Nor are they in-

(Continued on Page 2)

Behind the Enemy Front

MacArthur Voices Displeasure On Mountbatten Appointment

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 21.—General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in the South Pacific, expressed displeasure over the appointment of Lord Louis Mountbatten as Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeastern Asia, in a statement issued today.

MacArthur

"It is not my intention," General MacArthur declared in his statement, "to drive toward Japan in an island-to-island strategy with the aim of defeating Japan by 1949 at the latest.

"There is no objection whatever as to who commands the offensive operations against Japan, whether it be I or any other General."

This statement is being regarded by the authorities concerned as an open expression of dissatisfaction over the appointment of Lord Louis Mountbatten to his new post.

Position Seen Reduced

In this connection, well-informed quarters observe that General MacArthur believes that the nomination of Lord Mountbatten has reduced his own position to a secondary status. Though the same statement does not clearly reveal such a sentiment on the part of General MacArthur, local observers understand that the following two points are implicitly stressed:

1. The appointment of Lord Mountbatten as Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis headquarters for Southeastern Asia has reduced the Southwestern Pacific headquarters to a secondary status in the Pacific operations.
2. General MacArthur has consistently insisted on carrying out a large-scale offensive against Japan but his plan has been rejected by the anti-Axis High Command and, instead, a plan for a counter-offensive through Burma has been decided.

British Government Worried Over Lag in War Production

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 22.—As unfounded optimistic sentiments over the future outcome of the war have popped up and are fast spreading in the anti-Axis camp as the result of the recent war situation in the Mediterranean, various criticisms have come to be voiced, even in Britain.

A general slow-down, especially in airplane construction as well as in other production fields, has occasioned the calling of a secret conference of representatives from various quarters in London, yesterday, at the suggestion of the Labor Union Council. Present at the conference were Sir Stafford Cripps, the Minister for Aircraft Production, other members of connected government offices, labor and industrial representatives and others. Discussions seemed to have centered on means of enhancing war consciousness of those engaged in the vital war industries.

Labor Minister Ernest Bevin argued for increase of mine laborers and especially for the mobilization of women for labor in the various industrial fields. However, the labor representatives maintained that there were many idle workers in the various factories at present. Thus, the reports indicate that conflicting opinions exist between the government and the people.

U.S. Scribe Laments Slump

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 21.—Hanson Baldwin, New York Times commentator, laments the decrease in airplane production in his article on the recent war production conditions in the United States, according to New York reports.

"The production plans are not progressing according to schedule in America's war essential factories," says Baldwin, "and has become the cause of serious concern. Aircraft production is showing the poorest results and although 7,373 planes were produced in July this is far below the scheduled amount.

"Several reasons are responsible for this phenomena. First of all is the shortage of labor as workers in the airplane plants on the west coast are being attracted to the higher paid shipbuilding yards. Also, men of draftable age are returning to the farms in order to evade conscription. Then again, women workers are giving up their jobs on the contention that, after all, women's place is at home.

Over-Optimism Scored

"Other complicated situations have arisen in that aircraft that did not measure up to the expected efficiency in actual warfare are being remodeled or rejected altogether. However, the greater hindrance to America's prosecution of war may be said to be the undue optimism prevailing throughout the country. American people have been bewitched by sectional victories. They are greatly exaggerating the results of bombings against Germany.

"It is an undeniable fact that the number of American bombers lost on the European front is fast mounting. Aside from the planes destroyed in actual combats, a large number are lost in carrying out other operational duties and through unforeseen accidents. Then, bombers, participating in more than 10 raids a month need be replaced with a new machine every two months. From this alone one can easily perceive how vitally important it is to increase aircraft production."

MARSHALL SAID SUPREME CHIEF OF AXIS ENEMY

Anglo-U.S. War Camp In Uproar at News—Churchill Keeps Mum

Domei

LISBON, September 22.—Added confusion reigned in the Anglo-American military camp as rumors flew thick and fast regarding the removal of General George C. Marshall from the post of United States Army Chief-of-Staff.

Meanwhile, AP reported that Marshall had been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Anglo-American land and sea forces, adding, however, that the move was still officially unconfirmed.

London dispatches stated that Prime Minister Churchill declined to comment in the House of Commons on reports from Washington that Marshall had been appointed global Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces. "No sir," was the reply of the Prime Minister when asked if he had any statement to make on the matter.

Additional reports from Washington indicate that a formal announcement may be expected Friday.

British Approval Needed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 22.—An AP dispatch from Washington reports the appointment of General George C. Marshall, Chief of the United States Army General Staff, as Commander-in-Chief of the entire anti-Axis forces.

The appointment, however, is not to be authorized unless the British War Cabinet gives its approval and, moreover, the same AP report has not been confirmed by Washington authorities. As rumors have been rampant for some time past that General Marshall will command anti-Axis operations in West Europe, however the same information can be given credit.

The nomination is a big promotion for General Marshall because he will become, even only nominally, the global Commander-in-Chief of anti-Axis land, naval and air forces.

Seen from a different angle, however, Marshall's appointment can be regarded as a result of the persis-

(Continued on Page 2)

Amery Statement Due On Bengal Food Crisis

Domei

LISBON, September 22.—The nonchalance of the British authorities in face of the appalling famine in India, wherein hundreds of people are dying of starvation on the streets, particularly in Bengal Province, may be considered the crime of the century.

At this desperate moment when the Indians are writhing in the pangs of hunger and when immediate assistance should be sent to these unfortunate people, it is reported from London that Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India, will make a statement on the food crisis in Bengal Province at the next setting of the Parliament.

It is ironical that when British parliamentarians sit at ease to hear the report on the wretched situation in India, thousands of Indians will be dying from starvation.

Phillips to India Again

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 21.—In view of the increasing importance of India in carrying out offensives against Japan, President Roosevelt is said to have decided to dispatch William Phillips again as his special envoy to India, according to reports from Washington.

William Phillips is now at Washington and is in constant consultation with the President and the Secretary of State. It is reported that he will shortly leave Washington for London, on his way to India.

British Shun Mine Jobs

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 22.—The British Government measure of exempting conscription-age youths from military service if they volunteer as coal miners, has failed to attain expected results with, so far, only 504 men volunteering to become coal miners under this provision according to the Daily Sketch.

NEWS BRIEFS

Turks, Soviets Clash

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 22.—Relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union have become particularly strained due to various frontier incidents that have recently developed, according to the Stockholm-Dagblad as reported from Ankara. A clash that occurred on the Turkish-Soviet frontier a few days ago was particularly fierce, causing several deaths and numerous wounded, but since the Turkish Government suppressed the news it is not known on which side of the boundary line it took place, the report further said. The Turkish Government is particularly trying to withhold news of such situations from the outside.

Martial Law Tightened

Domei

BERLIN, September 22.—Martial law in Denmark was further intensified, Monday, and the German Headquarters in Denmark issued the following statement concerning the cause of the situation that necessitated the step, according to reports from Copenhagen: "One German soldier, returning to his barrack on a bicycle, was shot from behind and seriously wounded. Thereupon, German authorities intensified the martial law, and levied a fine of 500,000 kronors on the city of Copenhagen. An offer of 50,000 kronors has been made for any one submitting information that will lead to the capture of the culprit."

Minister Thakin Weds

Domei

RANGOON, September 22.—Burmese Agriculture Minister Thakin Than Tan, the youngest and the only bachelor member of the Burmese Cabinet, was married on September 11 to the elder sister of Defense Minister Major-General Thakin Aung San's wife. Thakin Kodaw Hmaing, Privy Councilor and a patriarch of the Thakin family group, acted as go-between. The ceremony was conducted in a simple manner and the Agriculture Minister appeared as usual at his office next day, seemingly very happy. He said: "A Cabinet Minister's job is a busy one." Thakin Than Tan and his bride are both 30 years old.

Teia Maru in Hongkong

Domei

HONGKONG, September 22.—The second Japanese exchange ship Teia Maru arrived at Hongkong this evening from Shanghai.

Hess Case Details Due

Domei

LISBON, September 22.—Upon conclusion of questioning by M.P.'s in the British House of Commons today, Foreign Secretary Eden announced that the details of the case of Rudolf Hess, Fuehrer's Deputy, will be made public in a White Book, according to London reports.

To Board Gripsholm

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 21.—Japanese Minister to Chile, Kiyoshi Yamagata, and a certain number of Japanese from Chile, who had been staying in Buenos Aires prior to their boarding the exchange ship Gripsholm, left here today at 10 a.m. for Montevideo whence the exchange ship will sail. Several Japanese residents of Buenos Aires were also included in the party. Many of the Japanese still remaining in Buenos Aires gave a rousing farewell at the wharf to their departing compatriots.

Gauss Back in Chungking

Domei

CANTON, September 22.—United States Ambassador to Chungking Clarence E. Gauss returned to Chungking after a long absence in the United States, according to reports from Chungking.

Mexico, Cuba Sign Accord

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 21.—The Governments of Mexico and Cuba concluded an agreement today respecting air patrol of the Mexican Bay, according to reports from Mexico City.

2 Enemy Cruisers Afire In Air Raid Off N. Guinea

Japanese Attackers Deal Near Hits On 2 Other Warships; 8 Planes Shot Down, 2 More Damaged in Sky Battle

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTERN PACIFIC, September 22.—Imperial Japanese Army Air Units attacked enemy warships at a point along the coast between Bufu and Hopoi on New Guinea Island at 4:15 p.m. on September 21, amidst a rain of enemy anti-aircraft gun shells.

Following results were obtained: two enemy cruisers set ablaze, and two others dealt near-hits.

Our Air Units shot down eight enemy planes and damaged two others, all of which came to challenge our planes.

Japanese losses were two planes self-blasted and two others which have not yet returned.

Details Told Commons Of Franco-Hoare Talk

Domei

LISBON, September 22.—Pending problems regarding relations between Britain and France were explained by Foreign Secretary Major R. Anthony Eden during question time at today's session of the House of Commons, it is reported from London.

In reply to a question regarding the recent interview between Spanish Chief of State General Francisco Franco and Sir Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Madrid, Foreign Secretary Eden declared that Ambassador Hoare had drawn General Franco's attention to the discriminatory attitude the Spanish Government is displaying toward British interests.

Sir Samuel, it was revealed, also had pointed out in his conference with the Spanish Chief of State that so long as the Spanish Blue Divisions are engaged in hostilities on the Eastern Front, British-Spanish relations will not improve.

Questioned if Reich U-boats are not using Spanish ports, Eden declared that the Spanish Government had promised investigations into the matter. He also stated that the British Government had filed a protest with the Madrid Government against the activities of the Germans in the international zone in Tangier.

Australian Food Dearth

Domei

LISBON, September 22.—Revealing the acute shortage of various foodstuffs in Australia, reports from Canberra said that the first bars of chocolate in two years reached northern Queensland towns this week. It was added that immediately after news of the arrival spread people formed long queues in front of stores and waited for hours for the small ration that was allowed each person.

U.S. Journal Charges Reuter News Agency

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 22.—In a scathing attack, the Journal American of New York in an article in its issue of today, discussing the United States' good neighbor policy toward American countries, declared that Reuter, official British propaganda organ, is providing information free of charge to all newspapers and broadcasting stations in American countries, according to New York reports.

Reuter, meanwhile, issued a statement this evening refuting the assertion of the Journal American as entirely false, it is reported from London.

Loganadhan in Hongkong

Domei

HONGKONG, September 22.—Arriving here today from Canton, Lieutenant-Colonel Loganadhan, special envoy of Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian Independence League, inspected the physical examination and recruiting of volunteers for the Indian National Army now being conducted at the League's Hongkong branch. Taking the opportunity of his arrival here, the League's Hongkong branch will hold an anti-British mass meeting from 1 p.m. tomorrow to manifest the unshakable determination of the 5,000 Indian residents of Hongkong to crush the enemy.

Enemy Body to Meet

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 22.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull announced at his press interview today that the first meeting of the anti-Axis Mediterranean Committee will be held in the near future, participated in by American, British and Soviet representatives according to Washington dispatches.

No Balkan Invasion, Says Baldwin; Admits Failure of Italy Campaign

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 22.—Hanson Baldwin, military commentator of the New York Times, yesterday, voiced his frank views on the European war situation to the American people by declaring that the Anglo-American campaign in Italy has been a failure. On the other hand, he predicted that there would be no British-American expedition against the Germans in the Balkans because of Soviet opposition.

United States operations in the Salerno sector have proved to be the costliest since the outbreak of the war, Baldwin said, admitting the heavy losses sustained by the Americans.

Admitting that the German Army has strong striking power combined with skilfull strategy, Baldwin said that the campaign was a stark demonstration of that strength, against which they had suffered tremendous losses.

Might Be Prolonged

The Salerno campaign testified to the possibility that the Italian campaign might be a prolonged affair, he continued, adding that the present task of the anti-Axis forces is the occupation of Italian airfields with the aim of gaining mastery of the sea around Italy through air activities.

In operations in the Salerno area, however, he said that the aim to establish sea supremacy along the western coast failed to materialize.

It was plain from the first that the Germans in Salerno had a better chance to win, he continued, adding that it cannot be denied that anti-Axis casualties far exceed those of the Germans.

In pointing out that all the heights around the city of Salerno were first occupied by German forces, the commentator disclosed that the Germans poured a terrific fire upon the American forces from those vantage points. The Americans barely managed to secure a beachhead instead of a bridgehead as intended, he added.

Makes Prediction

Laying no claims toward making predictions about future developments in Italy, Baldwin declared that he was unable to say how long it would take to drive the Germans out of Italy. He said that although it is not clear whether the Anglo-American forces would be satisfied with holding just a part of Italy or would seek to occupy the whole of Italy, military quarters in London believe that the Italian campaign would be prolonged and are therefore considering it necessary to dispatch reinforcements.

Disclosing that he had just received a confirmed report that the anti-Axis forces had bombarded German positions from the Adriatic Sea while occupying some islands there, Baldwin said that this report interested him when compared with the report that the Germans were consolidating their defenses in the Balkans.

He added that it is a question whether the anti-Axis spearhead would ever be directed toward the Balkan Peninsula and voiced his doubt regarding an invasion of the Balkans for the simple reason that the Soviet Union would not agree to it because of political and strategic reasons.

WAR FLASH

Sea Clash Off Havre

Domei

BERLIN, September 22.—A German coast guard fleet encountered British speed boats off Havre, North France, early this morning and after fierce fighting gained considerable results, according to German military authorities.

Italian Front

Domei

LISBON, September 22.—Comparative lull prevailed in the Italian war theater with no major operations developing in the past 48 hours. The Anglo-American forces in South Italy have not resumed the offensive and are continuing to restrict their activities to reconnaissance thrusts, cautiously entering areas evacuated by the Germans who have moved to new defense lines. The fighting is confined to local engagements. Situation is unchanged in areas north and northwest of Salerno, which is the pivot of the new German front, with Eboli having been evacuated according to plan. Anti-Axis reports said that General Montgomery's Eighth Army had occupied Potenza, a railroad junction 60 miles east of Salerno. The Luftwaffe, in North Sicily, sank a renegade Italian merchant vessel of 14,500 tons and heavily damaged one large and one medium-sized vessel as well as one mine-layer.

Eastern Front

Battles were continued with undiminished intensity, Tuesday, on the Soviet-German front at focal points north of Azov Sea, lower Desna and both sides of the Smolensk-Moscow highway. Fuehrer's Headquarters reported that Soviet forces attempting a break-through have been frustrated. On the Kuban front, DNB disclosed that the harbor of Anapa had been evacuated in the course of a general movement after destruction of all facilities. On the Desna front, Chernigov, which had served as a protection for German detaching moves, had also been evacuated following its complete destruction in the hard fighting of the last few days. These detaching actions of the Germans, according to Reich reports have robbed the Soviet Command of most of the tremendous summer offensives as the elastic German warfare has frustrated Soviet plans for annihilation of the German field army.

Other War Areas

Fast German bombers attacked British military establishments in South Anglia, Tuesday night, U-boats operating in Gibraltar waters sank three anti-Axis destroyers and one cargo vessel, scored a direct torpedo hit on a large-sized refrigerator ship and shot down one enemy plane. The Fuehrer's Headquarters disclosed that the plan of the Italian Communists, Slovene and Croat insurrectionists to seize areas east of Venice, and Istria Peninsula as well as Slovene territory had been frustrated by Reich troops with the aid of Fascists following occupation of important cities and communications in these areas.

Hoare Next Chancellor!

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 22.—Samuel Hoare, British Ambassador to Madrid who is now back home, is considered the most likely candidate for the post of the Chancellor of the Exchequer which was vacated by the death, yesterday, of Sir Kingsley Wood, it is reported from London.

It is understood that inasmuch as the nomination of a present member of the Cabinet to the said post may very likely compel the present Cabinet to effect a wholesale reshuffle of its roster, Prime Minister Winston Churchill will choose somebody outside the Government.

Nelson in London

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 22.—Donald Nelson, Director of the United States War Production Bureau, arrived at London by air from Washington today.

TOJO'S ADDRESS GETS FULL PLAY IN ENEMY PRESS

Japan's New Move To Bolster Power Featured Abroad

Domei

LISBON, September 22.—The Japanese Government plans for all-out bolstering of its internal structure were reported in today's evening editions of British papers as dispatches from Berlin. Furthermore, detailed accounts of Japan's decisive war measures were carried in the American press as reports of the Associated Press and other news agencies from London.

The American War Information Office also announced that Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, in his radio address, stressed the mobilization of the entire people of Japan, the necessity of increase in production of airplanes and other war essentials and the attainment of self-sufficiency in food.

Details Are Given

In view of the prevailing situation, the 100,000,000 people of the Japanese Empire, in response to the heroic gallantry of the officers and men on the fighting fronts, are now launching forth on a new effort to boost war production and national power to smash Anglo-American resistance.

In consonance with this action, the Welfare Ministry has decided to forbid further employment of men in work that can be performed by women and regulations concerned were published, today, in the Official Gazette for immediate enforcement.

The 17 jobs in which men have been forbidden to engage, and details thereof, are as announced elsewhere. The actual enforcement of regulations, however, is to be effected along the following lines:

"Office assistants," as forbidden by the present regulations, are those persons who help clerks in bookkeeping or calculation, or in the dispatch or putting in order of documents and books, in official and public offices, companies, banks, factories, shops, schools, hospitals and other bodies.

English Typists Unaffected

In the case of ordinary officials, those who are engaged in work other than planning, supervision, decision and drafting of documents which cannot be done by women come under the purview of the present regulations. But English typists and those engaged in foreign exchange are admitted to continue their service if especially recognized by chiefs of the profession guidance offices, because such work needs linguistic knowledge.

The foregoing rules concerning "assistants" are, of course, applied to companies and works concerned with important industries. The employment of servants, office-boys and usherers has been prohibited without exception. But gate-keepers and guards have been excluded. Post offices and newspaper offices may continue to employ male servants and office-boys who serve at midnight, when they have not special accom-

(Continued on Page 2)

Malai Journalists To Meet in Shonan

Domei

SHONAN, September 22.—For the first time in the history of Malai press circles, a native journalists conference will be held here for two days beginning October 10 and attended by representative pressmen in Malai. The conference is sponsored by the press section of the Malai Military Administration.

The conference will be attended by some 40 native editors representing their respective cities and also those working in the press sections of various states in Malai.

The local press circles unanimously voice a hearty welcome to the forthcoming conference, recalling that they were never allowed to hold such a journalists' meeting in the days of British rule.

NOTICE

On the occasion of Shuki-Korei-Sai (Autumn Equinoctial Festival) a national holiday, which will be observed tomorrow, there will be no Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.

ANTI-RED MOVE BY CHIANG SEEN

Liquidation Stressed Of Communist Gov't By Political Council

Domei

CANTON, September 22.—The strong resolution adopted against the Chinese Communist Party at the 11th Plenary Session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Chungking Kuomintang to effect an end of the bolshevizing movement as well as all seditious activities of the Chinese Communist Party found concrete expression at yesterday's meeting of the National People's Political Council, now in session, according to Chungking reports.

The reports said that the Sin Hun Jih Pao, organ of the Chinese Communist Party, today announced that the only Chinese Communist delegate to the National People's Political Council would not attend future meetings of the council as a result of yesterday's session when the delegates denounced the Communists for attacking government troops and stressed liquidation of the Red government.

Chiang Journal Critical

Domei

CANTON, September 22.—Branding the utterances of Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt regarding the European war situation as "chimerical prophesies," the Kien Kuo Jih Pao, a Chungking journal, declared that "what we really want are rice and cotton," in an editorial entitled "Numerous Prophesies" in a recent issue.

"At the time of the Quebec Conference," said the Chungking journal, "Churchill bombastically declared that the war in Europe would end within the coming six months. Roosevelt designated 1943 as the 'year of victory,' while Navy Secretary Frank Knox is of the opinion that the anti-Axis camp will win in 1946. These predictions are nothing but a cloud of words.

"The recent political change in Italy is indeed a big news, but one cannot regard Adolf Hitler in the same light as Badoglio. Anyhow, Germany is actually sweeping over Europe. What benefit has the Italian political upheaval given us? It is true that prices of imported goods in Chungking skyrocketed when that 'big news' was reported. What we really want, however, are rice and cotton cloth."

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

tended as state interference for the sake of controlling private business. Every bit of the program is aimed at the supreme goal of increasing production and of strengthening defense. They are intended as preparations for a sharp advance in the total mobilization of national strength.

A second point to be noted is that we feel a powerful and all-consuming will running through the whole program. That will is the will to win the war come what may, a fighting spirit that nothing can quench. The will to get things done without fail is unmistakably stamped on all the undertakings proposed.

The efficacious enforcement of all these undertakings does not devolve only upon the Government. The people and the Government alike must bear the responsibility for their performance.

Underlying the program are what Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo calls "grand-scaled and active war leadership" and "swift and vigorous foreign policy" to be achieved by a tightened unity between command and Government. We are persuaded that these constitute the key to victory and we renew our pledge to fight with redoubled energy, with great expectation and deep confidence in the success of the new policy.

American Impatience

TOKYO SHIMBUN.—We can discern that American strategists are planning to revive the northern, central and southern advance routes in the Pacific that they had marked out prior to the outbreak of war, and to supplement them by disturbing our occupied Chinese territory and air-raiding Japan.

In regard to the oceanic advance, they have taken a whole year since the commencement of their island-to-island campaign merely to make a negligible advance at the sacrifice of tens of thousands of men, 10 or so battleships and aircraft-carriers and thousands of aircraft. They have seen that the game is not worth the candle.

Thus the enemy, in sending planes to attack Minami-torishima on September 1, Northern Chishima on September 12 and Tawara, Makin and Naul Islands of the Gilbert group on September 18 and 19, apparently acted in accordance with the maxim of Seversky and other "air almighty" strategists that blows should be given on the body instead of limbs.

Especially, in dispatching as many as 200 and scores of planes to attack the Gilbert Islands, the enemy is seen to have changed its accustomed type of warfare, which shows that the United States is becoming racked by impatience owing to the lack of progress in the South Pacific operations. It is thus seeking to wage a decisive war in the air by challenging our air force with more and more planes.

This can be perceived also in the recent agitations of the American 14th Air Corps in China. With the return of Lieutenant-General Claire Chennault from Washington early in July, he hinted at the launching of an air campaign against Japan. Since then the number of American planes attacking Japanese occupied areas has increased. Whereas the average number between May and August was nine planes a day, it has leaped up to 20 planes with the coming of September. By the brisk supply of materials, they have assembled planes, especially fighters, at a quickened tempo.

So far, however, these enemy antics have ended in disaster. At Northern Chishima, 11 out of 18 American planes were shot down and none managed to land at its home base. This shows that the enemy with its present air strength and the present performance of its planes cannot hope to use aircraft as a weapon of decisive warfare over the vast stretch of the Pacific and that their guerilla nerve warfare is doomed to failure against our iron defense and absolute faith in our war aims and utimate victory.

The "air almighty" strategists of America are boasting that they had succeeded in making the renegade Badoglio regime surrender merely by means of air raids without the use of land or sea forces. Major-General Henry H. Arnold, Chief of Army Air Operations, for instance, is claiming that the strategic use of aircraft can gain victory without the use of any other arms, for aircraft can destroy the lines behind the guns and stop all war activities, as he would demonstrate in the case of Germany and Japan. It happens, however, that there is no such all-powerful air force in the United States, which can gain precious time for the anti-Axis forces by realizing this fond illusion.

Manchoukuo Ruler Honors Scientist

Domei

HSINKING, September 22.—In recognition of his meritorious service to the scientific progress of Manchoukuo, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo conferred the first Order of Ching-yun-chang on the late Dr. Umetaro Suzuki, who was formerly President of the Manchoukuo Institute of Science.

Land Transportation Is Unified by Java

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 21.—The Japanese Military Administration yesterday promulgated an ordinance effective immediately by which all land transportation business in Java are to be placed under the unified control of the Land Transportation General Bureau.

In this connection, it is recalled that the Japanese Military Administration has been making efforts to readjust the land transportation system which lacked unification while under Dutch rule.

Sometime ago the administration authorities unified the railway transportation system by placing the railways under the control of the Land Transportation General Bureau, thus facilitating smoother operation.

Under the present ordinance, all transportation business as well as small scale transportation concerns have been unified under a simple control.

REICH RIDICULES CHURCHILL TALK

Wilhelmstrasse Says No Vital Facts Bared In 'Camouflage' Speech

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, September 22.—Little interest was paid by local political circles to the radio speech delivered by Prime Minister Churchill, yesterday. According to Wilhelmstrasse opinion, the address was mainly characterized by the fact that he did not mention those things which he had to keep away from his listeners.

It was stressed, that for obvious reasons, nobody will blame him for not having dwelt on military matters, but the obvious fact that Churchill in his explanations failed to make any mention of the political aims must, in the end, arouse the suspicion of the unbiased observer.

It is declared here that this remarkable fact is an indication that the British Prime Minister does not dare to speak of certain things in order not to pull down the last veil from the failure of the Atlantic Charter in order to evade this admission toward the small nations.

Churchill's statements on Marshal Badoglios act of treachery are of historic interest. With remarkable speed Badoglio has contradicted the appeal made yesterday to the Italian nation when he asserted that he and his followers had intended to lay down arms and refrain from further belligerent actions on conclusion of the armistice.

Today, however, Churchill announced that long before the conclusion of armistice Badoglio's traitorous envoy during his initial negotiations in Madrid emphasized, in accordance with his orders, that the Italian Government was prepared to fight against Germany on the side of the Anglo American forces.

In this connection, it is stressed here that the British Premier can only be congratulated on acquiring a new "ally."

On the other hand, Berlin political quarters stress that Churchill's statement concerning the liberation of Benito Mussolini, which prevented his being surrendered to the enemy, has created great disappointment.

The over-stressing of success gained was made in order to demonstrate to the Soviets most drastically the allied war efforts, it is stressed. However, attention must be paid to the fact that Churchill is not yielding to any illusions regarding the seriousness of the impending tasks.

In conclusion, much doubt is expressed by Berlin political quarters that Churchill's explanations actually satisfied the great expectations harbored by his allied listeners.

More Grade Schools Opened in Philippines

Domei

MANILA, September 21.—During the last two months 88 public elementary schools have been opened throughout the archipelago to cope with the ever increasing demand of the Filipinos to learn Tagalog and Nippon-go, as well as other subjects.

Next month 200 schools are scheduled to open, while another 200 will be opened within this year.

Fourteen schools were opened in Manila, 13 in Pengasinan, and 10 in Ilocossur, while the rest are distributed in 16 other provinces including Zamboanga, Palawan, Lanao, Davao, Abra and the Nueva Vizcaya Mountain Province.

With the opening of these schools more than 600 principals and teachers have been placed in various teaching posts.

At the same time it was learned that directors and representatives of more than 60 private schools, and colleges in Manila and surrounding provinces will hold a two-day conference on September 22 and 29 at the Philippine Normal School, to discuss various problems affecting private institutions.

Tojo's Address Gets Full Play In Enemy Press

(Continued from Page 1)

modation for women to lodge in, but in this case a special permit must be obtained from the authorities.

Clerks and shop-boys have been forbidden to be employed in shops. Rice delivery-men belonging to the Food Managing Body and young men in service of greengrocers,' fish-dealers and other shops dealing in daily necessaries remain unaffected by the present regulations.

The employment of salesmen has been banned, but those who are sent out by banks or insurance companies for money-lending or investigation into business are not affected by the present regulations. Among ticket-clerks of railway stations, those engaged in handling freight and in telegraphic and other operations at the same time have been excluded. Of conductors of electric cars and buses, rear-conductors of electric cars which run at the rate of more than 50 kilometers an hour are not affected.

Cooks Banned

The employment of cooks has been banned without exception. But those engaged in cooking food for industrial workers in companies and factories can continue their service with the permission of the authorities. Barbers under 40 years must give up their service, but owners of barber shops need not give up their businesses even if they are younger than 40 years.

The regulations have been enforced as in the foregoing, but some consideration will be actually given in accordance with circumstances. Those who have been affected by the regulations are requested to start engaging in important industries within the period of grace according to the advice of the profession guidance offices.

Many office-boys and other workers in Government offices, banks and companies are studying in the evenings at middle schools, colleges or universities. But the authorities request these students to display their spirit to win the decisive production war, though they have full sympathy for them. Concerning students working for school expenses, the Education Ministry is expected to promise necessary measures of its own.

Banned Vocations Listed

Following is a list of the prohibited vocations. (Figures in brackets indicate the dates on which and thereafter the ban is to be enforced).

Office Assistants: Those persons who do general office work and engage in occupations corresponding to the following:

(1) Receiving, sending and assorting of documents, (2) Clean rewriting, copying and duplicating of documents, cards, books and reference matters, (3) Assorting, adjusting, and account-keeping of documents, cards, diagrams, books, and reference matter, (4) Posting and entering into vouchers, cards, account books, etc., according to fixed forms, (5) Collecting and calculating of vouchers, account books and various account lists according to fixed forms, (6) Checking and examining of vouchers, certificates, cards, passenger tickets, various account lists and other things corresponding to them, (7) Posting and entering into certificates, invitation letters, information letters, payment claiming letters, written reports and various account lists. (March 15, 1944).

Cashiers: Those employed mostly in the business of calculating, paying and receiving of cash by means of cash registers. (January 15, 1944).

Janitors, office boys and boys at information desks: Those persons employed for carrying documents, receiving visitors' cards, sweeping rooms, etc., and other miscellaneous work in Government offices, factories, companies, schools, hospitals and offices. (January 15, 1944).

Salesmen in commodity sales shops: Those persons engaged in the business of selling merchandise by coming in contact with customers in sales shops and sales offices. (January 15, 1944).

Peddlers and hawkers: Those persons engaged in the business of peddlers and hawkers. (January 15, 1944).

Canvassers and order takers: Those persons engaged in the business of canvassing and taking orders for insurance companies, banks, and commercial houses. (March 15, 1944).

Bill collectors: Those persons engaged in the business of receiving prices, charges, and fees, etc. (March 15, 1944).

Telephone exchange operators: Those persons who are engaged as telephone call exchange operators. (January 15, 1944).

Wicket keepers: Those persons employed in the business of selling passenger tickets, admission tickets and other tickets and also those engaged mostly in examining and punching these tickets, except those who are engaged concurrently in the duties of regularly handling freight, or telegraph service or transportation service. (May 15, 1944).

Railway crossing watchmen: Those persons employed at railway and tramway crossings as watchmen except those engaged at congested traffic sections in cities. (May 15, 1944).

Elevator operators: Those persons employed in the business of operating elevators principally for carrying up or taking down visitors.

Clerks and runners: Those persons employed in hotels, restaurants, eating houses, flats, etc. for waiting upon visitors and also for acting as runners and other miscellaneous work. (January 15, 1944).

Waiters: Those persons employed in hotels, restaurants, eating houses, etc., for carring food, etc., to guests and for attending to miscellaneous duties. (January 15 1944).

Cooks: Those persons employed in hotels, restaurants, eating houses, factories, companies, hospitals, etc., to attend to the duties of making and preparing food and beverages and other cooking work. (March 15, 1944).

Barbers and other tonsorial business: Those persons engaged in barber shops and other tonsorial establishments for men and women customers. (March 15, 1944).

Cloak room attendants, ushers, and foot-gear watchmen: Those persons employed in department stores, theaters, restaurants, etc., to take care of customers' personal effects, to act as usherers, or foot-gear watchmen. (January 15, 1944).

Even when engaged in the foregoing vocations, those persons employed in marine service are excepted from the present rulings.

Marshall Said Supreme Chief Of Axis Enemy

(Continued from Page 1)

tent endeavors of Washington's political circles to oust him from the post of the Chief of General Staff.

Britain Said Responsible

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 22.—That Britain's sinister designs are responsible for the resignation of General George Marshall from the post of Chief-of-Staff of the United States Army was revealed by Jessie Sumner, a Republican member of the House of Representatives from Illinois, in her address delivered recently at the Lower House.

"Reports at hand state that the British Government has been secretly designing to preclude repercussions to be caused by the resignation of Chief of General Staff General Marshall," declared Sumner

"Britain," she explained, "seems to have been offended by the fact that General Marshall, in conformity with his policy of (America's interests first) has concentrated on the Pacific Front, neglecting the European theater of war.

"Moreover, after the Quebec Conference, the London Government has been attacking Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Staff of President Roosevelt."

Meanwhile the resignation of General Marshall from his present post and his appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the entire anti-Axis forces are considered nearly certain. In this connection, information from London reveals that Prime Minister Churchill declined to answer when he was questioned about the same issue at the House of Commons today.

Curtin Foes Pick Leaders

Domei

LISBON, September 22.—Opposition parties in Australia held their respective mass meetings today and elected their leaders as follows, according to Canberra reports:

United Australia Party: President, former Premier Robert Menzies; Vice-President, former Premier William Hughes.

Country Party: President, former Premier Arthur Fadden; Vice president, former Air Minister John McEwan.

Manchou Art Exhibit Opens at Tatung Park

Domei

HSINKING, September 22.—Painting and sculpture sections of the sixth exhibition of the Imperial Academy of Manchoukuo were opened to the public today at the Art Museum, Tatung Park.

Prior to the opening ceremony, many officials and people concerned, including Lu Yuan-shan and Yoshio Tanaka, Minister and Vice-Minister of Education, respectively, inspected the exhibits yesterday morning.

Pact on Rubber Signed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 21.—With negotiations between United States and Brazilian representatives regarding production of rubber in Brazil having been concluded, the Brazilian Government today announced the conclusion of an agreement on rubber between the United States and Brazil, it is reported from Rio de Janeiro.

The agreement provides that the United States will hereafter maintain monopolistic rights and interests regarding the production of rubber in Brazil and that Brazil agrees to sell to the United States all its output for 1943 and 1944.

Nippon Times

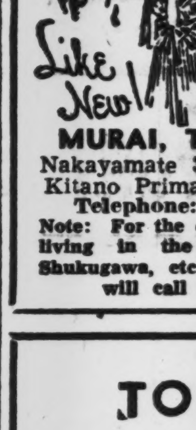
Published by The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 404, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin." Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigan-dori, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65 Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku, Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.
Karuizawa, Next to Post Office Tel. Karuizawa 146.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Try Our Good Oil permanent Wave BY OUR Experienced Beauty Specialists
Also our reconditioning Treatments.
The Misses Yamanaka
Arden Beauty Salon
Sukiya Bldg.—2nd Floor (Opposite Mazda Bldg.)
Ginza Nishi 5-chome, Phone 57-4383



DRY CLEANED like new!
Superb Cleaning and Pressing by
MURAI, THE CLEANER
Nakayamate 3-chome, West of Kitano Primary School, Kobe
Telephone: Fukiai 1579
Note: For the convenience of those living in the suburbs (Tarumi, Shukugawa, etc.) our delivery boy will call once a week.

THE Sumitomo Bank LIMITED

Head office: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed .. ¥70,000,000
Capital paid-up 50,000,000
Reserve Funds .... [illegible]

President: HAYASHI OKAHASHI

HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima, Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto

OVERSEAS OFFICES: SHANGHAI & DAIREN

KOBE BRANCH: Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-[illegible]

KYOTO BRANCH: Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONGYOKU (2) 2111-2118

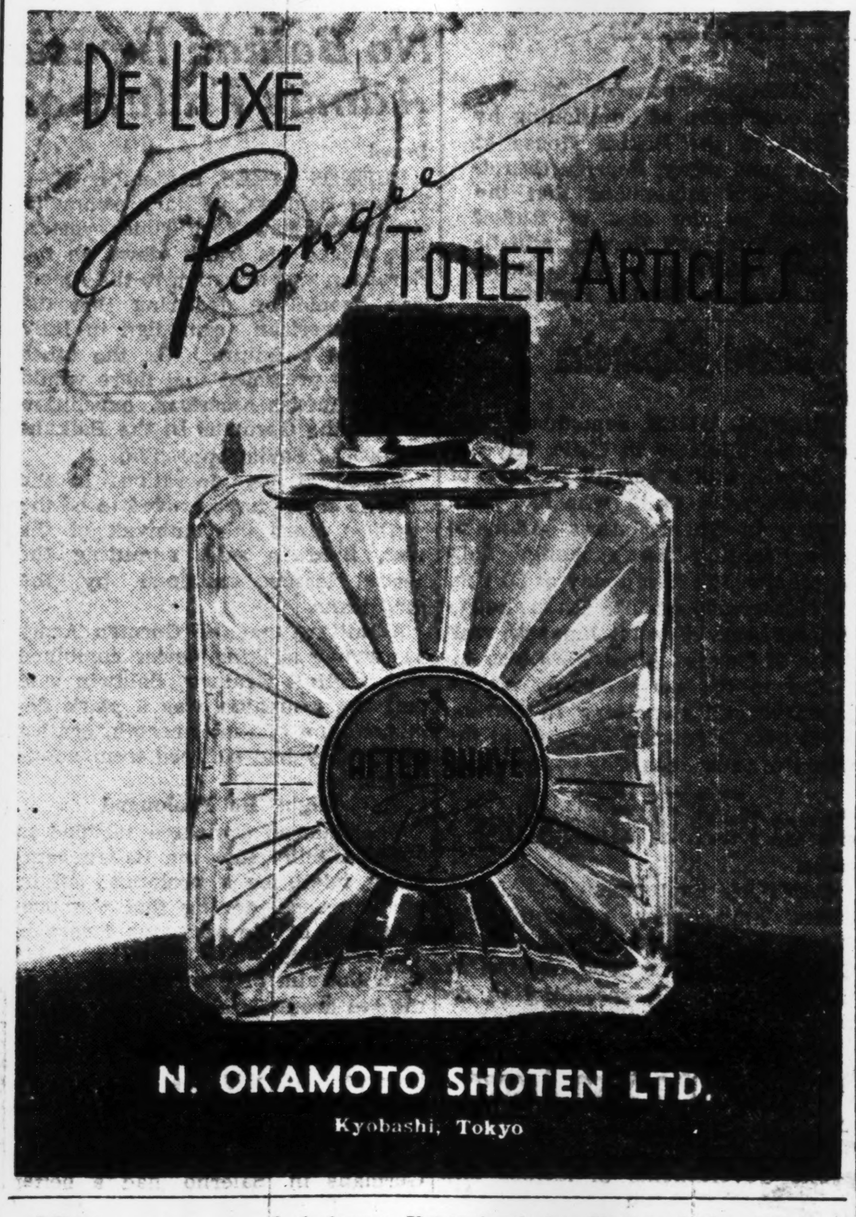
TO LET
ASHIYA
Above Hankyu Line, one SPLENDID fine Besso of European style building, built on the ground, measuring about 2000 tsubo, for immediate possession, Rent ¥350 per month.

A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe also to let.

Apply To
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants
26 NANIWAMACHI, KOBE,
Tel. Sannomiya 789, 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya

SAVE and PROTECT YOUR EYES
Expert Tests and Fittings to your requirements in all Our optical work.
S. Matsushima
Opticians
A few doors past Itoya stationer
1 3-chome Ginza
Tel. Kyobashi 56-0374

PEARLS
JEWELS AND SILVER-WARE
SUZUYO SHOTEN
Ginza Nishi 5-Chome
(IMPERIAL HOTEL ROAD)
TEL. GINZA 57-0628



For Your Satisfaction
Ask for
VOLCANO
brand
MACARONI
Sold at all leading grocers.
TAKAHASHI MACARONI CO., LTD.

THERAPOL
(P-Aminobenzolsulfonamid)
COLDS, • PNEUMONIA, • TONSILLITIS, • PAROTITIS. •
It sterilizes the germs of suppurative diseases, pneumonia and influenza within our bodies and proved highly efficacious for COLDS, PNEUMONIA, BRONCHIAL CATARRH, TONSILLITIS, PAROTITIS last winter by practical administration.
DAIICHI Seiyaku Co., Ltd.
8-chome, Edobashi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.
Packets of 6, 20, 100 Tablets
At all leading drug and dep't stores

"With Firmness We Fight, With Kindness We Build"

MITSUI TRUST CO., LTD.

The First Trust Company Established In Nippon

Capital ¥30,000,000

DEPARTMENTS:
Trust, Bond, Loan, Real Estate and Safe Deposit.

Main Office:
Muromachi, Nihonbashi, Tokyo

Branch Offices:
Hibiya (Tokyo), Koraibashi (Osaka), Hirokoji (Nagoya), Kamigofukucho (Fukuoka), Kawaramachi Shijosagaru (Kyoto), Tokiwa-cho (Yokohama).

Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Publisher and Printer .... SHOICHI KAWAMURA